

THE INDEPENDENT

FORTIETH YEAR

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1925.

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COMMUNITY FAIR WAS BIG SUCCESS

Public Pays Splendid Tribute To Peach Kings Hockey Team In Substantial Way.

That the Peach Kings have a remarkable hold on the public's affection was demonstrated by the success of their community fair. It was by far the biggest and best patronized affair of its kind ever held in these parts. An exceptionally large crowd turned out Thursday night to view the lacrosse game and were well rewarded for their trip. Rain however unfortunately intervened and prevented the performance at the inn grounds. Nothing daunted however the committee decided to continue the show Friday and Saturday evenings. Friday night performance drew a crowd of 1200 people who thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

A troupe of entertainers from Toronto who were to provide a concert suffered a breakdown of their motor and didn't arrive. In their absence some local talent displayed their stuff and it was well received. The Beamsville Band provided music which was much appreciated. Nottens Orchestra played for the dancers, who were many and Prof. Hill looked after the Square dances. The games enjoyed a good play with Fortune Wheel and Hot Dog Maeder very much in the limelight.

On Saturday night a crowd of nearly 1000 visited the grounds and they too appeared to be enjoying themselves. In addition to the Beamsville Band the Salvation Army Boys Band was on the grounds and there was music aplenty. The Moonlight Serenaders looked after the dance music with Prof. Hill assisting for the squares.

At 10.30 Captain Harry Reid drew the lucky ticket for the silver tea set. Mrs. Ken Whyte being the fortunate lady.

The crowd stayed right on the job until the games closed at 11.45.

The committee and the Peach Kings wish to extend their thanks for the very liberal patronage the fair enjoyed and to all who assisted them, particularly the merchants who supplied the necessary goods at cost price—to Chief Talbert and the members of the Grimsby Fire Department—to Mr. Servais for the use of the inn grounds—to Mr. Metcalfe for looking after the lighting—to the D. Marsh Est. for supplying of lumber—to the Norton Orchestra and the Moonlight Serenaders for providing the dance music—to Prof. Hill for looking after the Square dances and to Father Miller for the use of his games and a cash donation of \$5.00.

Notes

It is reported that Maeder was so successful with his hot dog stand that he is resigning from the Bank and going to tour the country fairs.

Big Bert Moss and his Fortune Wheel were a big attraction both evenings.

Chief Talbert and his men all delcided up in their new uniforms worked hard to make the Fair a success.

Harry Campbell's Silver Tea Service caught the eye of all the ladies present.

That Beamsville Band is getting to be a smooth organization.

Prof. Cornelius, mind reader extraordinary, promised good looking young millionaires to all the ladies, and a million dollars worth of success to all the men.

LOCAL CHERRIES IN WINNIPEG

Mr. Job Grant has received a letter from a lady in Winnipeg, Man., about a basket of cherries which she purchased in that city, from Grimsby, shipped by Mr. Grant, as is evidenced.

"Dear Mr. Grant—I discovered your name on a basket of cherries I bought, and thought I would let you know HOW NICE THEY WERE. I preserved them, and will be thinking of the picker next winter, while enjoying them."

Grimsby cherries, as is proven by this, would have a much heavier demand in our western markets, than they now enjoy, did our growers take reasonable care in picking and packing, and the shipment received fast service to the destined markets.

To remember a girl's birthday is a mark of courtesy, but not to remember which one it is a mark of tact.

But, asks Dick Maeder how did they serve refreshments before lettuce leaves were invented?

CULP FAMILY REUNION HELD

The beautiful home and spacious lawn of Mr. Samuel C. and Mrs. C. Honsberger, Jordan, on the 8th inst., was the scene of a bright and happy company to the number of nearly one hundred people, being the descendants of the late Samuel R. and Mrs. Culp, of the Township of Clinton.

The event was arranged to do special honor to Mrs. Anne Honsberger, who is the only surviving child of the late Mr. and Mrs. Culp.

Previous to the gathering time was not permitted to give a complete history of this branch of the Culp family; but it is hoped to be given on another occasion. After a very sumptuous supper, served in cafeteria style, the people were called to order by the host of the day, Mr. Samuel C. Honsberger, the honored Reeve of the Township of Louth, when many of those present gave addresses, which were of a very interesting and pleasing character.

Arrangements will be made to make this re-union an annual one and the following named persons were appointed to bring the same into effect: S. M. Culp, Beamsville.

Alonzo H. Culp, Vineland Station. Samuel C. Honsberger, Jordan. John Culp, Vineland Station. Miss Alice Culp, St. Catharines. Mrs. Frank Culp, Beamsville. M. Ezra Honsberger, Jordan Station.

The eldest one present being Mrs. Anne Honsberger who has reached the age of eighty-three years, and the youngest, Master Howard Culp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Culp, of Vineland Station, the youngest being the great grandson of the late Mr. Culp.

An invitation was extended by Mr. Isaac G. Culp, of Vineland Station, who lives on the pioneer farm of the Culp family, to hold the next gathering at the same place.

After singing a verse of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and a closing prayer by Rev. I. Judson Kelly, pastor of the United Church of Canada, Jordan Station, one of the most pleasant and happy family reunions adjourned with prayer, to meet again on August 29th, 1925.

C.N.E. NOTES

Last year's attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition—1,519,000—represented one in six of the population of Canada, but the visitors actually came from thirty states of the Union, South America, Great Britain, Continent of Europe, New Zealand, Australia and other distant points.

There are 80 permanent structures and 300 temporary ones at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition are valued at \$5,000,000 and the buildings at \$6,000,000, a total of \$11,000,000, all owned by the City of Toronto.

This will be the 47th anniversary of the Canadian National Exhibition. It came into existence in 1879 and was an outgrowth of the old Agricultural Society which held its first Fair at Niagara in 1793.

There is parking space at the Canadian National Exhibition for 10,000 autos. On one day last year 2,400 United States markers were counted on the grounds.

There will be 4,000 musicians entertaining the crowds at the Canadian National Exhibition on Music Day, Thursday, September 2nd.

The grand stand stage at the Canadian National Exhibition is 1,000 feet wide and the scenery will be 30 feet high in places.

Over \$800,000 is spent by the Canadian National Exhibition authorities in staging the Big Fair.

Record day's attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition is 250,000. Record for thirteen days 1,519,000.

The Canadian National Exhibition has an area of 264 acres. Acreage of Wembley is 214.

There will be four days of "outing" at the C. N. E. Saturday, September 5th, and the following Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Reduced railway rates will again be in effect during the period of the Canadian National Exhibition.

GOOD COURSES AT HIGH SCHOOL

Staff of Teachers Commensurate With Greater Facilities Afforded By New School Building.

In a few weeks the youth of Grimsby and vicinity will have an opportunity of attending one of the finest High Schools in Ontario. Everything has been done to make this school thoroughly up to date. It contains seven class rooms, accommodating about two hundred and twenty-five students. There are also chemistry rooms, an office and waiting room, a library and a science room. The Assembly Hall which is provided with a stage will seat from four to five hundred people. One of the main features of the school is the gymnasium. It is of large size and is provided with a gallery for spectators. There are also dressing rooms with access to the shower baths. For the convenience of those who remain at school during the noon hour a cafeteria will supply milk, hot drinks and sandwiches.

The staff will consist of seven teachers—Miss Constance M. Talbot, B. A., English and Modern; Miss Lillian Phillips, M. A., Mathematics; Miss Ella Beth Lee, Art; Miss Mary Mustard, Classics; Miss Kate White, Commercial; Mr. John S. Jackson, B. A., Science and Principal of the school.

Mr. R. W. Dick, B. A., will probably be appointed to take charge of the Physical Culture.

The radial and bus service times tables are very favorable for country students attending the Grimsby High School. Arrangements are being made to open the school at ten minutes after nine. This will be a great convenience to those living west of Grimsby. They will be able to come on the 9 o'clock radial or bus. Previously these students came on the 8.30 car which meant leaving their homes at a very early hour.

When school re-opens on Sept. 5, two new courses will be offered. All the subjects of Honor Matriculation will be given in a separate form.

Commercial course will also be undertaken. The Board of Education have taken much pains to make the Commercial Department a success, and Miss White who will have charge of it comes to us very highly recommended.

AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT

Word comes from Montreal that that great family and farm paper The Family Herald and Weekly Star has been enabled to reduce its subscription price to One Dollar a year. This certainly will be interesting news in every Canadian home where the Family Herald is known and to many who will avail themselves of the offer. At Two Dollars a year The Family Herald and Weekly Star was generally admitted to good value, in fact big value, but when reduced to One Dollar a year it will certainly be the marvel of the newspaper world.

Canada is proud of that great Weekly, and has every reason to be so, as it has no superior and few equals in the world today. The Publishers announce that notwithstanding the change in price every feature will not only be maintained but improvements will follow. The Publishers are fortunate in being in a financial position to do this, and Canadian homes will have the advantage. When the new rate is made known it certainly will bring a rush of subscribers to The Family Herald. One Dollar is a small amount for such a great paper.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM EXHIBITION

Our readers and intending visitors to Toronto exhibitions are reminded that the Canadian National Railways will run special late trains from Exhibition grounds stopping at Windsor, Grimsby and Beamsville, on Wednesday, September 2, Labor Day, and Wednesday, September 9. This train leaves Exhibition grounds at 10.30 o'clock, and makes all stops, and arrives in Grimsby at 11.47 p.m.

PLENTY OF PEACH TREES FOR ALL

It has been rumored through the peach district that peach trees are scarce. A perusal of the advt. of E. D. Smith & Sons in this issue will convince prospective planters that there are sufficient for all needs.

GRIMSBY HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS

The upper school examination results for Grimsby high school are as follows:

Douglas Allan—Algebra, 1; Geometry, 1; trigonometry, 1. Donald Beamer—Algebra, 3; Geometry, 3; trigonometry, 2. Cameron Dunkin—English composition, 3; English literature, 3; French authors, 3; French composition, 3. Helen Gibson—English literature, credit. Mary George—English composition, 3; English literature, 3; French authors, credit. Alice Kay—English composition, credit; history, credit; French authors, credit. Margaret Kelson—English composition, credit. Kathleen Lounsbury—English composition, credit; English literature, credit. Charles Michener—English literature, credit. Marjorie Offield—Latin composition, credit. Violet Offield—English literature, credit; algebra, credit; Latin composition, credit; French authors, credit; French composition, credit. William Phillips—French authors, credit; French composition, credit. Jessie Ramsden—Geometry, credit. Frederick Swayze—History, credit; algebra, credit; trigonometry, credit; Latin composition, credit; French composition, credit. Wylie Theel—English composition, credit; history, credit. Harold Whewell—Algebra, 2; geometry, 2; trigonometry, 2; Latin authors, credit; Latin composition, credit; French authors, credit. Alex Wilcox—Algebra, 1; geometry, 1; trigonometry, 1; French authors, credit. Lillian Wilkins—English literature, credit. D. Woodford—English composition, credit; history, credit; French composition, credit.

Credit indicates pass; 1, 2, and 3, indicates first, second and third class honors. Certificates may be obtained from the principal of the high school.

LAXITY

(By Millie)

Frequently have we written and clipped newspaper articles showing delinquency on the part of mothers—women who can attend meetings and fondly deplore degeneracy but do not see their own youngsters careless—or worse traits. Here is another editorial clipping from The Toronto Mail and Empire:

"Juvenile delinquency shows a marked increase in Canada, according to a bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the greatest increases in Toronto among the cities, and in Ontario among the provinces. This is not creditable to our social conditions, or to the influences of the home, and should receive the most thoughtful consideration. What is the matter with our boys and girls? Judge Dwyer of the Kluk's Bench, Manitoba, is quoted in the Bulletin as saying 'It is not society but the homes that are at fault, and I am convinced that there is no need of the radical reformation suggested in our punitive system. Quite true the home may be so infected by general conditions of society as to be demoralized and slack, but for the condition of the parents, I submit, are surely responsible and primarily to blame.'"

"On the other hand the Vancouver Province recently had an editorial in which a much brighter view was taken: 'No one who carefully observes Canadian youth of today ought to be pessimistic about the new generation that is growing into manhood and womanhood. The appeal of outdoor active life was never so strong as it is this summer. As for the girls, their health and vigor are far superior to those of the past generation that they are beyond comparison. The fact of the present day can hold hold with her brother. The Boy Scout goes to camp. So does the Girl Guide. Both learn to swim. Both have their life saving medals. The youngsters like and love the good lessons of life.'"

"The open air is a great deal of credit for this strengthening of our Canadian youth."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

If I knew the hint of a stile Might linger the whole way through And brighten some near by with a heavier part. I wouldn't withhold it, would you?

INTERFERENCE ON YOUR RADIO

Men From Department at Ottawa Will Be Here To Investigate With View To Correction.

Vernon Tuck has received a letter from C. P. Edwards, director of radio service in the Radiotelegraph Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, which is here given. It is hoped that any radio owners here will notify Mr. Tuck of any knowledge they may have of inductive interference in order that he may bring it before those who are endeavoring to correct these things. The letter is as follows:

"Our Inductive Interference Squad is starting shortly on a tour of Eastern Ontario to investigate cases of interference to radio reception. They will be pleased to call on you and assist you in locating the source, and where possible in eliminating any cases of interference if you will kindly write particulars to Headquarters at your earliest convenience.

"We would be very pleased if you could assist them by giving the names and addresses of broadcasting listeners who are troubled by inductive interference, and also the location of electrical apparatus which might be the cause of the interference.

"As this is a part of the service which the Radio Branch is providing out of the sale of license fees, you will realize the necessity of every Receiver being licensed in order to maintain an efficient service."

GROWERS ON TOUR

The tour of the fruit belt arranged for the fruit and vegetable growers of Lincoln, started on Monday with a visit to Vinemount where the results of experiments in spray work were noted. Grimsby and Vineland orchards were also visited. On Tuesday a large party of growers left for Buffalo and will continue on to Batavia, Alden and the Geneva Experimental Station. The trip, which will occupy three days, will continue to Rochester. The tour, arranged by the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Representative W. S. V. N. Every, is being conducted primarily for those interested in the newly inaugurated Spray Service, the main features of the trip will be to visit orchards and gardens where experimental and demonstration methods of spraying have been carried out this past year.

BIGGEST FOOLS OWN AUTO CARS

Toronto, Aug. 19.—"Some of the biggest fools in the country own cars," said Magistrate T. H. Brunton to Stanley McCaffery, charged with driving a car recklessly, injuring J. Sims. "There is a very large percentage of people driving cars that should be in jail." The case was remanded for a week.

ROYAL BANK NOW HAS 800 CANADIAN BRANCHES GOING

Amalgamation With Union Bank Effective September 1 Enlarges Royal Bank Service In Canada. Bank Is Doing Important Work In Fostering Canadian Trade.

To the mind of the average person the name, The Royal Bank of Canada, does not adequately convey the manifold activities of this Canadian institution with over 800 branches in Canada and with over 100 branches established in such countries as Cuba, Haiti, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, as well as in London, New York, Paris and Barcelona. The average business man, realizing the wide and varied service the Bank is able to render without going outside its own organization.

The Royal Bank of Canada has done much to foster Canadian trade abroad and the value of its service to exporters and importers lies not in its regular banking business alone, but also in its willingness at all times to supply information regarding markets and marketing conditions, tariffs and confidential credit reports, etc. The value of this type of service is to be found in the fact that information is gathered direct by Managers who are not only on the spot, but know intimately local conditions.

In a little over fifty years, The Royal Bank of Canada has grown from a purely local bank to an institution of international importance and today holds a foremost position among the great banks of the world. The Royal Bank of Canada was incorporated in 1869 as "The Merchants Bank of Halifax." Its name was changed to the present title on January 1, 1901. The Head Office was transferred from Halifax to Montreal on March 2, 1907.

During the last two decades a vigorous policy of expansion has been

STAGES EVENT OF MUCH INTEREST

Hamilton, Aug. 26.—Tomorrow the now famous China and Art shop of Herbert S. Mills, opens a monster sale featuring dinnerware. Thirty-two piece apartment sets will be sold for \$3.95; while a choice of lovely complete dinnersets may be had for \$13.50 up. English cups and saucers will be sold at seven and one-half cents—the lowest price in North America. Cut glass sherbets at 15c, etc. People will be motoring from far and near to attend this big sale.

VISITING A.F. & A.M.

On Friday night Union Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was visited by the brethren staying at Grimsby Beach, a large number being present. V. Wor. Bros. John Pearson read an address of great interest to all present. Right Wor. Bros. Wilkinson spoke briefly of the many times he has visited this old lodge, and in the course of his remarks mentioned the fact that it is just 45 years since he paid his first visit here.

Rev. Arthur L. Charles, B. D., rector of the Church of St. Mark, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an able address to the brethren at the banquet, and it was very much enjoyed. Mr. Charles has a summer home at the Beach, and the members of the Union lodge look forward every year to his coming, for he always has something good to say. Community singing was indulged in and enjoyed by all.

Wor. Bro. W. M. Stewart was in the chair in the lodge room. Wor. Bro. John Pearson filling a similar position the fourth degree.

SPRING WHEAT SEEDING DATES

Returns received at Ottawa show that the sowing of spring wheat in the provinces named was generally a little earlier this year than in 1924. Alberta excepted. In Quebec April 11 as against April 15; in Ontario, March 23 against April 12; in Manitoba March 30 against April 5; Saskatchewan April 1 against April 15; in Alberta April 6 against April 1, and British Columbia April 1. In some districts in Alberta surface water delayed sowing. Germination was slow owing to the cold nights, the average being about 13 days.

The earliest dates of appearance above ground this year were, Quebec, April 24; Ontario April 14; Manitoba, April 10; Saskatchewan, April 15; Alberta, April 12; British Columbia, April 7. (Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

PAID UP LIST

E. Haworth, Grimsby
December 20, 1925
G. R. Carpenter, Winona
July 15, 1926

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

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FACTS AND FANCIES

BY FRANK FAIRBORN
(Jas. A. Livingston)

Who Will Pay?

The working men agitators in England who are talking about a revolution, are talking through their hats.

If the working men go to war where is the money for supplies coming from? If the capitalist has all the money as is claimed, who is to finance the war for the revolutionists?

The fact of the matter is that many of the working men are being fooled by well paid "agitators" who don't work.

Russia had her revolution and where has she landed? Nobody in Russia is any better off because of the revolution except the lazy loafers who now get their living by pillage and rapine.

The Globe Sees the Light!

Editor Lewis of The Toronto Globe has resigned because he was too keen in his support of W. L. Mackenzie King's government. It is gradually dawning on the owners of The Globe that the policy of Premier King of legislating for the United States is not all it is cracked up to be.

The King government is working for the farmers and fruit growers of the United States instead of the farmers and fruit growers of Canada, and this fact is slowing seeping into the brain of the man who controls The Globe.

Who Will Form Government?

It looks as if there would be a Dominion election this fall and if such is the case, strange complications may follow if the Progressives hold their own and the Conservatives make gains which they are almost certain to do; none of the parties will have sufficient following in the house to form and carry on a government.

Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have gone solid Conservative recently, and there was no federal question up in either province. Still it goes without saying that the two past elections will have an influence on the coming election, in favor of the Conservatives.

The chances are therefore that the Conservatives will be much stronger in the house after the next election than they are at present.

This means that if the Liberals gain their gains will have to come off the Progressives and if the Progressives gain their gains will have to come off the Liberals.

Many Religions In Hamilton!

In looking over the Hamilton Spectator of Saturday, August 22, I was interested to note the large number of different denominations of religion bodies which were advertising their Sunday services.

One would scarcely think that there would be so many different religious sects or denominations in a city the size of Hamilton unless the idea was conveyed in a forcible way such as is provided by the advertisements.

The total number of different sects advertising on last Saturday was twenty-one, and the total number of churches or services advertised was sixty-nine. There was no advertisement for the Salvation Army or the Roman Catholics, and the Jewish services are held on Saturday, so that those sixty-nine services do not represent nearly all the religious life of Hamilton.

The different denominations represented in

the paper were as follows: Episcopal, fourteen; Presbyterian twelve; the United Church eight; the Baptist Church eight; Gospel Tabernacles, Halls, Assemblies, etc. nine; Evangelical Lutheran two; two Spiritual Brotherhood, two Free Methodist, one Disciples of Christ, one Christian Science, one Christadelphian, one Latter Day Saints, one Evangelical Church, one International Bible Society, (Russellites), one Christian Spiritualism, one Psychic Church of Truth and Light, one Spiritual Progressive, one church of Spiritual Truth, one Theosophical Society, one First Spiritual Society.

The great number of sects represented on this newspaper page puts one in mind of the old adage:

Many men of many minds,
Many birds of many kinds,
Many fishes in the sea,
Many men who don't agree.

No doubt all of the people belonging to those different sects think that their particular sect is the right one, and if they are earnest and conscientious in their belief and life, they are all right.

It is not so much a matter of "What church a man belongs to" as "How he lives and acts and treats his fellow man outside the church."

Notes and Comments On Current Events

(By PETER PETERKIN)

It is somewhat encouraging to find that the present "Deluge of Law" from which the people of the United States—and Canada—are suffering at present, is not without recognition in a "real influential quarters" in the former country. Although "Law" is generally recognized as being the basis of both ancient and modern civilization; and although the finger of scorn has been frequently pointed at those countries where Law and Order are mere names, meaning nothing; it is a question whether a similar chaotic result cannot equally be obtained by too much Law.

Much criticism is being offered of our present Dominion and Provincial government legislative mills, but it cannot for a moment be said that it is because of a shortage in the number of new bills being ground out. Indeed it is practically an almost impossible matter for the courts—let alone the lawyers—to keep track of the constant torrent of measures and amendments. Eminent students of political economy are expressing the opinion that we are having an overdose of law from which there will be a pronounced reaction.

For example, a writer in the American Exchange National Bank's bulletin says: "Aside from the political questions involved, the limitations upon the purely physical side of government point directly toward the necessity of a return of self government to the people. Too many laws, too many regulations have already forced the people to devise means of evading around the delays that are inevitably a part of the routine of the administration of justice."

"Accordingly arbitration has lifted a great burden from the shoulders of the judiciary, and is building up a new system of common law which bears witness to the tenaciousness with which the people cling to self made institutions." Some people refer to the present tendency to legislate on the smallest excuse as the "Rain of Law." And of both rain and law it is possible to get entirely too much.

Quite recently I see, a band of prohibition apostles came over to Toronto from Michigan armed to the teeth with statistics showing what immense things the Volstead Act has done for the United States. Do these people think that we Canadians are such fools as to swallow all that stuff? Richard Washburn Child has turned his lantern on such so called "statistics" and has shown us how they are manufactured. Lacking figures, the average American citizen takes them from his mayor, his board of commissioners, and his police chief. These persons are usually loath to expose the increase in crime, drunkenness, etc.

For example, Mr. Child asked one chief of police: "Is this city drier than it was five years ago?" "Oh! certainly," he said. "We have no bootlegger and we have beaten him." "Then how do you account for the fact that your disorderly conduct arrests have nearly doubled in five years and are going higher?" "That's not drunkenness—er—that's disorderly conduct—that's different," was the official's reply. "Look here, Chief," Mr. Child replied, "You and I know that in this city you bury the figures on drunkenness in the figures on disorderly conduct. Furthermore, you and I know that the figures have been reduced by omitting to copy some cases off the blotter." The chief looked at Mr. Child searchingly and then said: "Well, all right. Can I play the truth with you?"

According to the old sort of thing is the common practice with regard to crime and drunkenness statistics, so that in most cases they are not worth the paper they are written on. As one leading detective said to him: "It is as silly to judge the amount of crime—or drunkenness—by arrests, as it would be to judge that there are no rats in a house because no traps were set." Mr. Child, indeed, expressly says: "The statements of those who would like to prove that prohibition has emptied our penal institutions, whether we wish to believe it or not, will not stand examination."

The Census Bureau, in its report on the number of prisoners in the Federal, State, County, City and other institutions of correction showed a marked increase between 1917 and 1922.

"Indeed there are no conclusive statistics to show that apart from other crimes and misdemeanors, drunkenness itself is not supplying these institutions with the old quota." In New York City, for instance, after a gradual reduction in arrests for drunkenness to a low figure of 7,028 in 1919, in 1920 there were 7,801 arrests for intoxication, in 1921, 8,169; in 1922, 11,402; and in 1923 and 1924, nearly 14,000 a year. In Chicago total arrests under this heading were, in 1919, 38,633; in 1920, 67,694; in 1923, 76,449; in 1924, 90,852. When Mr. Child showed these figures to the prosecuting officer of another great American city, he laughed.

But then went on to say "The increase likely is due to a new policy of law enforcement—the one of being more concerned with preventing the gunman from holding up a drunk than preventing him from holding up a citizen. The police, like all of us, have only 24 hours a day. And between traffic war, caused by the automobile and the new reforms, there is bound to be less time to spend on suppression of real crimes. Unless we change that policy we are in for 10 or 20 years when the United States will be a criminal's paradise."

An Edinburgh cabman was driving an American around the sights of that city. In the High Street he stopped and with a wave of his whip announced "That's John Knox's house." "John Knox?" exclaimed the American, "who was he?" This was too much for the cabby. "Good heavens, man," he exclaimed, "Did you never read your Bible?"

THE MOTOR HOBO

(St. Catharines Standard)

A man in Toronto yesterday was given some few hours detention and then allowed to go on a charge of breach of the Motor Vehicles Act. He was an American, had been driving a car for seven years, but because he had no money, there was no use fining him, also he had a wife and children waiting for him on the other side. By the time court adjourned, he had served his sentence. This brings to mind a new pest which has arisen. It is the motor hobo. The London Advertiser says the Y.M.C.A. in that city has them daily, also the Salvation Army.

The motor hobo is simply a product of the times. The world has always had its vagabonds. Up to the dawn of the mechanical age the tramp tramped today, with down-at-heel motor cars selling at \$100, and scrap heap models selling for less, he may procure one and move along as long as fuel and repairs are forthcoming.

Some of these vagrants, though not too proud to beg are filled with a pride that will not permit them to ride in cars that have lost all traces of their youth. They prefer a good car. They dress well and their air of prosperity, coupled with a smooth story of a sudden loss of running expenses, is the means they use to loosen the purse strings of the unwary.

Last year the amount of money necessary to keep these people on the move in the United States amounted to almost unheard of sums. So serious was the situation in the towns on popular motor trails that many meetings were called to organize to cope with the situation. When the first panhandlers touched merchants, citizens and relief offices for food and money it was given them. Although these people were deserving of nothing, the old makeshift idea of getting them out of the municipality at minimum cost was put to work.

It soon became clear that such a system was valueless. The town was passing on potential victims to the next city, while the charitable organizations in that place were paying the expenses of the hoboes on to another generous district. In brief, the motor hobo was getting just what he wanted, that is, transportation and food without effort or cost.

Citizens are in the habit of going down deeply in their pockets to find shelter for the aged and food for destitute families. They do not ask many questions as a rule. They simply leave it to the discretion of the charities as to whether the truly needy will get the money. It is not fair to generous givers that they should be imposed upon to the extent of supporting automobile owners who without the faintest blush of shame park their sedans outside the office of local charities and have so little pride that they coolly ask for food that should go to feed the city's needy.

BUY CANADIAN GOODS

(La Tribune, Sherbrooke, Que.)

In order to proceed successfully, the sale of Canadian products must necessarily be supported by efficient publicity on a vast scale. In fact, it is by publicity that our fellow citizens must be induced to buy more freely in their own home towns, in their own provinces and country for their everyday needs. Thus shall we reduce progressively the figure of our imports and increase that of our exports.

TRANSIENT TRADERS

(Smithville Review)

In recent weeks we have noted the presence of a large yellow wagon with signs painted on the sides "Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Etc." It is a regular visitor to Smithville and district and some people must patronize this wagon or it would not make repeated visits as it does. It is the people's own business where and with whom they trade, but it is right to patronize this, that or the other transient trader who enters our town, pays no tax, or license to do business in the town and the local merchant or business man is compelled to pay a tax on everything-taxable. He pays a business tax, a tax on his place of business, his home, his schools, roads, electric lights, and all other municipal improvements. Why turn the town man down, and buy from the transient trader? He takes your good money out of the town, and spends it in his own home town, and it is many moons ere this dollar comes back to greet you. Think it over, citizens, patronize your own home town merchants and your fellow neighbors. They pay the taxes that help you most, not Eaton's or Simpsons or John Smith, of Pontwick, or any other place, but the merchant right in Smithville who lives next door to you, the man who keeps up your churches, schools, etc., and has an interest in the town in which you live. Again we say, think it over. Patronize the home town merchant.

WORMS

(Welland Tribune—Telegraph)

It was sure one queer looking animal that Joe Di Leo, a young lad who lives at 422 South Main street, led into the office of this paper the other afternoon.

The boy had the beast securely roped which alleviated the excitement of the feminine of the office staff as he brought it up to the counter, and asked for the Snake Editor.

In the absence of that journal, they were conducted to the sanctum of George Wells, where the boy put the animal through a little exhibition of somersaults, back flips and other acrobatic feats; following which George, with air usual inquiring mind, asked particulars regarding the name, age and sex of the performer.

This data the boy was unable to supply; in fact, he in his turn asked George what the animal was; and George, who had been giving it the once-over, replied that any dabbler ought to know that it was one of those invertebrate animals whose relationships are not understood and which are consequently a part of the phylum Vermes.

Asked George: "You might call it a platyhelminth, or a nematode, or maybe a trochelminth—I don't give a damn which; or it would likely answer to the name of Annelida."

Brother Wells got that off his chest without turning a hair; and after the deed and dying among his listeners

ROADSIDE MARKETS

With the widespread use of the motor car as a means of long distance transportation a new business of considerable importance has arisen. It is that of the roadside market. Along any highway where the traffic is of a fair volume there are innumerable autohubs and stands which cater to the needs of the motorist. These are then such a short distance apart that it seems to the motorist as he drives along that he is travelling a thoroughfare of little shops. Nearly every farmer on the highway has taken advantage of the location of his property to display garden produce by the roadside to attract the attention of the stream of tourists continually passing by. If he is particularly enterprising he establishes a filling station and a refreshment booth. In many places there are roadside antique shops which find customers among the tourists. The motor has been responsible for the vast transformation which has taken place in the country road. The highway is becoming more like a business thoroughfare every season. It is possible that in another few years the little roadside booths will give place to more substantial structures, as the tourist business grows. For the tourist traffic may be said to be one of the country's greatest assets.—Exchange.

THE CLEAN TOWN

Cleanliness, it has been said, is next to Godliness. A dirty individual is neither clean spiritually nor mentally. Dirt makes for ruin physically, mentally and morally. This is as true of a town as of an individual. The dirty town, the town full of rubbish, of untidy houses, of muddy streets, or unsanitary conditions, is non-progressive materially, morally and educationally. Neither moral nor material advancement flourish in dirty, unkempt dwellings, or in unkempt towns.

If any town or city is ambitious for advancement, or if even a few of its men and women are ready to devote their time and energy to the betterment of the community, the surest way to achieve success is to clean up—make back yards and front yards clean, make streets clean and keep them clean, encourage the people to beautify their homes and their yards, stimulate the love for and a pride in their homes and in their towns, repair the tumble-down yard fences, paint-up, make things as clean outside as they should be inside, and then that community will look up mentally, morally and materially.

No community which does not clean up and paint up, which does not do its best to have clean streets and clean yards, has any right to look up, and face the world.

It might be said a dirty town makes a dirty people; a dirty people makes moral and material dirt and decay. It is the duty of all men and women to make their homes and their home towns as clean and attractive and beautiful as possible. He who falls short in this respect falls short of his duty to God and man, it matters not what else he may do.—Exchange.

Mr. Bryan says that if the theory of evolution is to stand then Christianity must fall. That is to say he believes that upon his own efforts in a little Tennessee court house depends the whole future of the Christian religion.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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A. L. PHELPS, D.D.S., D.D.S.
DentistOffice—Farrell Block, Main St...
Office hours—9 to 12, 1.30 to 5.30.
Gas administered for extraction
Phone 92. Grimsby

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Dentist

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Streets,
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Phone 127. Grimsby, Ontario

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Established 1901
Office hours—8.30 to 6; 8.30 to 9 on Saturdays.

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses

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MAINLY FOR WOMEN

Sunday Dinners

The housewife can add a choice to her Sunday dinner by having the meals on that day a little more gracious than on the week days. It has long been a custom to make extra preparations for Sunday dinner, and in many households a chicken is the centre of attraction for that meal, in season and out of season.

We have been too prone to make the Sabbath a day of stuffing. In the old colonial household it began with hearty baked beans, continued with pie and other heavy foods, and ended with dullness and indigestion. Especially in this sad time likely to occur in this modern day when we mostly sit all day Sunday, in services, on the verandah, in the auto.

A better way to celebrate the sweetness of this day is to have the meals a little more lovely. Use the prettiest dishes, dainty china, a touch of formality in serving, spend a little more leisure, and indulge in your most delightful conversation. "Better a dinner of herbs, where love is, than the stalled ox without it. The dinner of herbs is a very good idea for an inactive day anyhow.

Begin with breakfast, have an extra nice apple or orange. Use the pink bon-bon dish with a wee knick-knack for a relish. With a square meal for dinner, serve for the evening refreshments the daintiest of eats: tiny sandwiches, small cakes, you particularly like—but let the chief glory be in the manner of it, a delicious drink and something else not in the food.

Sunday may be made an exceptional day; a day set apart for finer things, for exultation of mind; a clearer day, a quieter day, a more kindly and loving day.

Different Coffee

In the art of coffee-making there are no standards; each country has its own ideas on the subject. The French like their coffee black, strong and hot. In Turkey the Mohammedan boils his coffee over a charcoal fire in a small brass kettle; each cup is made fresh and consumed, grounds included, in small sips. Russia, Switzerland and Denmark all follow the French fashion. Bulgaria prefers Turkish methods. In Brittany the housewife thinks no coffee worth drinking unless made from beans she has roasted herself. The Italian idea combines the methods of Brittany and France. The Austrians are more original and make delicious coffee with milk topped with whipped cream. The Mexican drinks a brand of coffee peculiarly his own. Ground coffee is placed in a cloth bag, which is immersed in boiling milk and water sweetened with brown stick sugar. In Brazil, Chile and Paraguay they like their coffee black and—often. The Cuban pours and repours cold water over finely-ground coffee contained in a flannel bag and uses the extract obtained for making coffee an lait or cafe noir.

BREAKFASTS

My family like cereals, and formerly we used a great deal of package food, not because we felt it was cheaper or more nourishing, possibly not even because we thought the sealed package kept the food cleaner, but just because we liked it, writes a correspondent. It stands to reason that light weight prepared breakfast foods though very good tasting, have the minimum of nutriment for their bulk, hence I looked about for other things which would take their place.

I found that I could get at Jarvis a very three pounds of Whole Wheat flour for what one package of the prepared breakfast foods would cost. I found I had a great deal more weight for 20 cents in the whole wheat than in the prepared food; I found I could cook this wheat deliciously in about twenty to thirty minutes by putting it into cold water enough to swell it to the full extent and then cooking it until done without stirring. This method gives a food puffing out almost like popcorn and is a delicious substitute (to us) for the less weighty and much more expensive, Jarvis Whole Wheat is not so light and bulky, but 20 cents worth goes farther than 50 cents worth of the light, crisp, cooked foods. The expense of cooking is nothing, as the fire must be had for the other things. Jarvis Whole Wheat cooked, thinned to a thick paste with a few chopped dates in, put into moulds, and served cold with cream and sugar make as good a supper dish as children want, and even men like it. It being 100 per cent of the wheat, contains the gluten which many others do not.

New Use for Seaweed

A recent industry, is collecting, cleaning and drying seaweed to sell to wholesale milliners for trimming hats. The gathering season of the feathery strands of weed cast up on the shore lasts from October till the end of March. The weed is picked up by laborers, who sort out the best strands and are paid for the harvest according to quantity and cleanliness. To make the feathery fronds stand out well, the weed is treated with glycerine. The greatest care has to be taken to keep the weed sheltered from fresh water, for rain will turn it brown and ruin it completely. When the weed has been dyed with special waterproof dyes it is rinsed in artesian well water, and is then ready for the milliner.

Worn Spots In Floor

Worn spots on polished floors in doorways or at the foot of stairs may be prevented by applying a thin coat of wax once or twice a month. Put the wax in a chesecloth and rub over the worn spots, allowing fifteen minutes for drying, then polish. In an hour or two apply a second coat of wax and polish again.

INSTITUTE TRIP IN ONTARIO

Communities and Homes Benefit by Excellent Work in Eastern Ontario

By Laura Rose Stephen.

"You need not ask me to join your society. No organization can be any good that has neither politics or religion." And the old Scotch body gave her head a decided nod and sat back in her chair with quite the air of having said something.

She had been asked to join the local institute, and would have none of it, for her above-stated reasons.

True it is said that governments come and go, and party politics are never discussed at our meetings. We have lectures and papers on how we are governed and on the privileges and responsibilities of the vote, but we do not dabble in politics. As for religion, our ranks are made up from many religious sects, and it would be hazardous to introduce denominationalism, nor is it necessary. We have no religion save that of doing good, and yet there is always that prevailing feeling that God is working with us, and we take recognition of this when after we have sung our opening ode we repeat together the Lord's Prayer and the Woman's Creed.

When I stand before an institute audience I always know I have the very best women of that community facing me, and puts me on my mettle to give to them the best that is in me. Yet, I often say the Institute is failing in giving its greatest good just by the type of women it draws within its ranks. If we could but go into the homes where the busy mother, tired and nerve-racked with the care of many small children—and spirit her away from the noise and home cares for the afternoon; or if we could induce the careless, indifferent, slipshod woman to meet with us, or the conceited, stay-at-home type to come and find out how many cleverer women there are than herself—these and others are the ones that really need the help the Institute is capable of giving.

Steady Growth

It is very gratifying after I've had 28 years of continuous Institute work to find the organization climbing steadily upward to bigger and better endeavours. In fact, it would be difficult to understand what our country would now do without the Institutes. They seem to be able to carry to a successful issue any public undertaking to which they put their hand. This is due largely because the membership is so representative of the community.

In my annual summer series of meetings this year I journeyed through Renfrew, Lanark and Grenville counties in Ontario. The first day I was out I resolved to enjoy the trees and the birds, and I surely did. This world is so brimful of lovely things that if we open our eyes to Nature's beauties we cannot but be happy and glad we are alive. I saw trees, especially the wonderful elms,—"A forest waving from a single stem"; all I have to do is to close my eyes and the delightful vision comes again. And the dear birds, some rare new ones flitted across my path, and I located them in bird books.

I listed down the special activities of a number of the Institutes I visited, and to verify what I've said about the enormous amount of work the Institutes are responsible for I'd like to relate what I know to be facts.

Take the little village of Middleville in North Lanark, 18 miles from a railway station, and with only a little over 100 inhabitants, yet this past year the 20 members of the Institute raised money to pay for the laying of two cement sidewalks which complete the walks of the village, all the direct work of the ladies. They also in the last 12 months supplied blinds for their hall, and added 50 chairs; helped needy families with wood and clothing; made five quilts for the Home of Industry; ran the school-fair dinner, and had interesting monthly meetings.

The Schools Benefit

I noticed that much more help is extended by the Institutes to the schools than formerly. The trustees were present at one time to consider interference on the part of the women, but that day is passing. At Elphin two members are appointed each month to visit the school, see what is needed, and report. They bought caps for the hot lunch; gave special prizes for school work; helped the teacher with the Christmas concert and provided goody bags for each child.

Golden gave prizes to the pupils in the four schools taking highest marks in Entrance Examinations.

Wormshead has a committee of three on school board, also a lady member on the regular school board. They finance the school fire and hot school lunch, and provide suits for the scholars in school parade.

Burnstown bought washing outfit for school—towels, soap, etc. On Arbor Day donated seeds and roots and served refreshments.

At Poland the October meeting was set apart to discuss school problems. They have two ladies on their school board, and three of their number are appointed to attend the annual school board meeting.

Blue Church Institute at the Christmas season gave a concert, candy and nuts, and prizes for the neatest work books in each class. Incidentally, I'd like to mention that this Institute took first prize in Provincial contest for best program for year.

Scott held a kindergarten, ten and made \$24 to equip school grounds with amusements. Drummond Centre is quite progressive along these lines. The Institute gave one cent for every ground hog tail brought by the school children, and an additional reward of \$3 in prizes. Also gave prizes at school fairs and served meals. They have a committee to visit the three schools.

Community Activities

My reason for telling of some of these is the hope other Institutes may get an inspiration to get busy along similar lines.

Almonte Institute did one big thing—furnished milk to the public school scholars from November to Easter at a cost of \$252. Splendid! Wasn't it? Besides this they donated \$25 for amusements for school; \$5 for special school fair prize; \$25 for local band; \$10 to Girl Guides; maintained two cots in hospital, (\$50); besides giving generously of vegetables, fruits, linen, etc. They held a cooking class of 124 members. Well done, Almonte!

One Institute equipped a poor girl with clothes and uniforms to become a nurse, and gave a shower for some new Scotch comers.

Just imagine the humane interest displayed by a small bunch of country women when they pledged themselves to raise \$105 to buy a gas administering machine for a town hospital. That's what Drummond Centre is doing this year as one of its activities.

Cedar Hill has an active Institute. It had a membership drive and 80 were added to its roll. The event was celebrated with a supper and \$83 cleared. It had two pound parties for the Day Nursery; gave the Navy League \$20; the Fresh Air Fund \$15 and 30 dozen fresh eggs; the Children's Hospital \$15 and \$62 worth of bedding, and took first prize for best Institute exhibit at Almonte Fair. That is what a right good record for a country Institute.

South Augusta is another Institute whose activities deserve recognition. They are working hard for funds for a Community Hall, but at the same time do not fail in their duty toward public institutions. They gave \$40 to the Presbytery Rest Room and made other donations. Their library is increased by birthday books, each member giving a cent for each year, and the Institute making up the extra cost of the purchased book.

The outstanding feature of the South Augusta Institute is its exceptional care of its cemetery. They have made it a real beauty spot in the country. They have a special committee for the cemetery which gets out a printed report of subscribers, does yearly care of plots, although all plots are cared for, whether paid for

or not. The Institute makes up any deficiency. Adjoining the cemetery is the War Veterans Memorial, and it, too, is beautifully kept by the Institute.

North Augusta is another progressive body of women. They have purchased for \$250 a playground for the children and pay for the gasoline for the street lamps. Their Dramatic Society is a big help in raising funds.

One Institute gave an emergency baby outfit to a member who was surprised by twins arriving. Another Institute did a neighborly act in papering the kitchen and baking for the family while the mother was sick in the hospital.

Sisterly Concern

I could go on and on relating incidents to show how the milk of human kindness flows strong and rich through the hearts of the women of our land. The Institute is the outlet for this well of sisterly love and concern.

Do they have little tiffs? Oh yes, very rarely though. 99 per cent are like the mule who couldn't kick for pulling. Certainly the women of our country are pulling together to make Canada a still better and a safer and more beautiful place for the children of the present day to develop into healthy, educated, honorable citizens. Everybody who possibly can should line up with the Institute and do her share toward bettering home and community conditions. It is an organization that is doing steadily all-the-year-round worthwhile work.

For Picnic Hamper

For sandwiches use either brown or white bread and butter with any of the following fillings:

Hard-boiled egg, and prawns or shrimps chopped together, seasoned with pepper and salt, moistened with melted butter.

Lean ham, finely chopped, seasoned with salt, pepper and made mustard, a "suspension" of chopped onion added, and a little melted butter and tomato sauce worked in.

Remains of curried meat or chicken put through the mincer.

Cream cheese, with a layer of thinly sliced tomato or cucumber.

Hard-boiled egg, finely chopped, pounded with grated cheese, seasoning of salt and cayenne and a little melted butter.

In the case of new blankets it is always best to have them cleaned instead of washed as the first washing is always difficult. As regards repairs, "A stitch in time is a vein sown," and the careful housewife will darn her blankets as soon as they begin to show signs of wear not wait until a hole has actually appeared. Large blankets which have gone thin can often be cut down for smaller beds, while others can be doubled button-

PICNIC TIME

The picnic season is a joyous time for all. 'Tis the time to be prepared so that at precisely a moment's notice one can pick a stately lunch. The main idea is to have the food on hand and other items to go with it.

Purchasing plenty of paper napkins, paper plates, paper forks, paper spoons. Have a half ready with: Jelly and jam, cheese, bottled foods, salad dressing, and—have plenty of eggs or cold meat in the ice box.

Ham Sandwiches for Twenty-five

1 lb. cooked ham, 2-3c. chopped pickle, 1c. sifted bread crumbs, 1c. salad dressing. Use two full slices of bread for a sandwich.

Egg Sandwich Filling

2 doz. hard-boiled eggs, 1c. sifted bread crumbs, 1-2 tsp. lemon juice, 2 tsp. salt, 1 lad. dressing. Chop the eggs, add crumbs and seasoning, making into a paste with the salad dressing.

Out Goes All Rheumatic Poison

Rheuma Acts on Kidneys, Liver and Bladder the Very First Day.

Get a bottle of Rheuma today and wear a satisfied smile on your face tomorrow.

It's a remedy that is astonishing the whole country, and it's just as good for gout, sciatica, lumbago and kidney misery as for rheumatism.

It drives the poisonous waste from the joints and muscles—that's the secret of Rheuma's success. But we don't ask you to take our word for it; go to Farrell's Drug Stores or any good druggist and get a bottle of Rheuma today; if it doesn't do as we promise for your money back. It will be there waiting for you.

WHEN USING

WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY



Best of all Fly Killers 10c per Packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

MURINE You Cannot Buy New Eyes

But you can Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition of your Eyes

The Murine Eye Remedy "Night and Morning."

Keep your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy. Write for Free Eye Exam Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 East Ohio Street, Chicago

holed at the edges and used as under blankets.

THE WHITE STORE

"THAT SAVES YOU MONEY!"

Ladies' Silk Hose, in all shades, from 49c and up	Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 59c
Ladies' Vests 25c	Men's Work Shirts 89c up
Ladies' Corsets 95c	Men's Work Socks 19c
Ladies' Radio Dresses .. \$3.25	Men's Sweaters in pure wool, at \$2.35 and up
Ladies' Badora Voile Dresses, to clear \$4.50	Men's Suits from... \$12.50 up

Boys' Tweed Bloomers \$1.29
Boys' Jerseys at 45c
Boys' Suits from \$5.95 up
Girls' Gingham Dresses to clear 75c to \$1.69
Ladies' Felt Hats, from \$2.95 to \$3.50

PHONE 420

OPEN EVENINGS.

Heat :: Wheat :: Health

You should pay particular attention to your food during the hot summer days.

Heavy heat-producing, system-clogging foods are dangerous and should be avoided.

JARVIS BREAD

Contains the nourishment, is easily digested and is deliciously palatable.

FROM THE WAGONS
PHONE 108w.

AT THE STORE
10 MAIN ST. WEST

PURINA

Insure Your Poultry Profits!

BY FEEDING



IT MAKES EM LAZY

Grimsby Flour & Feed

COMPANY

PHONE 157

"Headquarters for Good Feeds and Seeds!"

Local Items Of Interest

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Marsh, and Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Pettit, were in Toronto, on Friday, August 21, attending the funeral of the late Jack Jose, brother of Mrs. Marsh, who died suddenly, while on his vacation, at Cobourg, Ontario.

Lincoln Loyalist Chapter, I.O.D.E., Saturday being the closing day of the Tea Room, the ladies have decided to serve tea at four o'clock in the afternoon at 25c a head, for members and their friends. It is hoped that all will come.

The County W. E. T. U. picnic will be held in Ontario street Park, St. Catharines, on Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock standard time. The president wishes every member to be present. The Grimsby ladies are leaving on the nine o'clock bus.

The marriage of Floyd Emory McNinch, son of George and Mrs. McNinch, 17 Oak street, Grimsby, and Miss Laura Lyon Sheppard, daughter of F. W. and Mrs. Sheppard, of Kitchener, takes place on Thursday, Aug. 27, 1925.

Kitchener Troup No. 1 Boy Scouts cycled from Kitchener to Dundas last Wednesday, and then on to Grimsby, where they are spending ten days. A. W. Metcalfe's grove on The Point.

A. R. Hayhoe is in Windsor this week attending as delegate from Court Prince Edward, Grimsby, at the twenty-fourth Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Baby Liddle has returned home from Toronto General Hospital where she underwent an operation on her leg. She is doing very nicely, although will have her leg in a cast for two months, being able to get around on crutches.

The sale is advertised to take place tomorrow by auction of the 200-acre farm of the late William Young, two miles west of Abingdon. William Dalrymple the administrator is winding up the estate.

Mrs. H. E. Mounstephen and son John, of Eagle Rock, Cal., who have been visiting her mother and brother, Mrs. John H. and Harry L. Walker, "Fairview" North Grimsby, left for their home on Sunday.

Harvey Shafer has sold his house on the east side of Nelles Boulevard.

Jerry Carson is spending his holidays with his parents at Parry Sound.

Miss Ida Bristol is visiting in Hespler with her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Greig.

Mrs. McCartney has moved from the Hotel Grimsby to 39 Mountain street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Neal and son, of Woodstock, are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Neal and daughter, of Battle Creek, Mich., are visiting relatives in town.

Misses Daisy Neal and Daisy Bowyer, of Woodstock, spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. A. Ockenden.

Henry and Miss Dorothy Hillier are holidaying for a week in the Huntsville district.

James Shingler, of Joliet, Ill., is visiting relatives on the Thirty mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cicer and daughter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hook.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter, of Hamilton, have been visiting for the past two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. R. B. Bristol.

Mrs. Tucker and Miss Moxley, of Clinton, Missouri, have been spending a few days with their brother Alderman Bob Moxley.

Miss Winnie Lee, daughter of J. S. and Mrs. Lee, Vancouver, B. C., is the guest of W. C. and Mrs. Dawe, at Winona.

A. E. Sibbald and his daughter Marion, of East Orange, N. Y., visited his brother, G. W. Sibbald, at Ontario street, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McMillan, of Detroit, Mich., were weekend visitors with Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hannan, 7 Elm street.

Special Bus will be run to Toronto Exhibition by the Hamilton Bus Lines same as last year. Phone 295, George Seymour, Beamsville, for reservations.

Ed. Golder and Ray Bell, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, of Cleveland, were weekend visitors at the home of Mrs. Beale Moore, at 16 Mountain street.

The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation of Grimsby will hold a sale of Homemade Baking at the Grimsby Grimsby Beach, on Saturday, August 29th, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Homemade Baking Sale to be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29, at Theal Bros. store, by Central Circle, of Central United Church Ladies Aid, Grimsby.

M. Messecar, publisher of The Advance, at Burford, Ont., was a visitor in Grimsby, on Sunday. Mr. Messecar was with The Independent previous to the Great War.

MUSIC

Mrs. G. E. Bolton

TEACHER OF PIANO AND THEORY

Best Modern Methods

Small Children a Specialty

Pupils Prepared for the Toronto Conservatory of Music

Examinations if desired

Special course for those not wishing to take examination work

Fall Term opens Wednesday, September 2nd

Studio at 7 Robinson St. South, Grimsby, Ontario

Phone 77

OPTOMETRY

It's value to the public.

By **VERNON TUCK, R.O.**
Grimsby, Ontario

A near-sighted person's distant vision is reduced, while his near vision is often better than normal. A person who is near-sighted to a small degree may not be aware of the defect.

The result of correcting near-sight is to extend the distant field of vision. The extent to which this can be done depends upon the degree to which the patient is near-sighted.

No class of patients derive more satisfaction from their glasses than near-sighted ones. They are in many cases with the correction enabled to enjoy the beauties of nature for the first time, and their pleasure in life is in every case greatly increased.

Remembrance
(To be continued next week.)

In The Churches

BAPTIST

Rev. T. E. Richards B. A., Minister
Sunday Aug. 30th.
11 a.m.—Unified service. Bible school and church worshipping together.
7 p.m.—Evening service. The Minister in charge.
This Church wants to be a friend of man. Five hundred welcomes await you here.

SUMMER VACATION CHURCH SERVICES

Summer vacation services in the United Churches are announced as follows:

Date	Church	Minister
Aug. 29, Central United	Rev. F. S. Milliken	
Sept. 1, St. John's United	Rev. F. S. Milliken	
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.		

TRY READING

Thursday, August 27th—Mark I: 16-29
Friday, August 28th—Luke XV: 11-21
Saturday, August 29th—Romans X: 1-10
Sunday, August 30th—Psalm XL: 1-5
Monday, August 31st—Philippians I: 1-11
Tuesday, Sept. 1—Philippians I: 12-21
Wednesday, Sept. 2—Philippians I: 22-30.

Obituary

DIED

TERRYBERRY—At her residence 24 Mountain Street, on Tuesday, August 25th, Catherine Electa Glover, beloved wife of Albert Terryberry, in her 81st year. The funeral will take place from her residence at 2.30, on Thursday, August 27, 1925, to Queens Lawn Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

Cloughley—In loving memory of our dear Mother, Mary Grant, wife of John Cloughley, who passed away in Grimsby, Ontario, on August 23, 1924. Lovingly remembered by her son, David, and Family.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Arthur C. Farrell, who departed this life August 26, 1924. Sadly missed by Wife and family.

LIST OF DAYS FOR BIG FAIR

The complete list of days for the Canadian National Exhibition this year, as issued officially yesterday is as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 29—Warrior's Day.
Monday, Aug. 31—Automotive Industries' Day.
Tuesday, Sept. 1—Young Canada's Day.
Wednesday, Sept. 2—Merchants' and Service Clubs' Day.
Thursday, Sept. 3—Music and Women's Day.
Friday, Sept. 4—Press Day.
Saturday, Sept. 5—Manufacturers' and Floral Festival Day.
Monday, Sept. 7—Labor Day.
Tuesday, Sept. 8—International Day.
Wednesday, Sept. 9—Farmers' and Hydro Day.
Thursday, Sept. 10—Transportation Day.
Friday, Sept. 11—Review Day.
Saturday, Sept. 12—Community and Sports' Day.

MOORE'S THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

Wed. Aug. 26th
Colleen Moore
in
"The Desert Flower"
and
A Comedy
Sat. Aug. 29th
"The Mark of Zorro"
with
Douglas Fairbanks
Pathe News and Aesop's Fables
Mon. Aug. 31st
"Argentine Love"
with
Bebe Daniels
and
A Comedy
Wed. Sept. 2nd
"Fine Clothes"
and
A Comedy
Beginning Monday, Sept. 7th, Admission will be—Adults 25 cts plus hot tax 25 cts.—Children 14 cts plus 1 ct tax 15 cts.

BLACK CURRANTS

The best Black Currant is the Black Champion. The best time to plant is the fall. My stock of two-year-old bushes is very fine. Your order solicited.

PEACH TREES

If you require Peach Trees for spring planting true name and budded from selected trees it will be to your interest to consult me before purchasing. Have all the best kinds including some of the Experimental Farm's new varieties. Don't delay in placing your order.

JAMES TAYLOR

Phone 186 : : Beamsville

ROLAND-KARR

A quiet wedding took place at the United Presbyterian manse on Saturday afternoon, August 15, when Elizabeth Marie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Minnie Karr, of Beamsville, became the bride of R. Y. Roland, of New Toronto, formerly of Beamsville.

The bride wore a becoming gown of plum crepe silk and tulle felt hat, with corsage bouquet of sweetheart roses and baby's breath. Mrs. Roberts, of Hannon, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Mr. Roberts acted as groomsmen.

The groom's gift to the matron of honor was a pearl bar pin, and to the best man gold cuff links. After a delightful buffet luncheon at the home of the bride's mother, the happy couple left for their home in New Toronto.

VINEMOUNT

Mrs. Gliddon and family are spending a week at Goderich.

The Hay crop was practically a failure in this section, but the crop of Alsike Clover seed is turning out well. Jas Watt threshed over 100 bushels. buyers are said to be offering \$8.00 per bushel.

The grape crop on the mountain this year will be light. The wine even have been around but so far no contracts have been signed. The crop being light the sample will be good.

SPECIAL

Final Notice

The first instalment of Taxes, Town of Grimsby, must be paid on or before August 31, 1925; after which date a penalty of Five per cent (5 p.c.) will be added, without further notice.

F. W. ANDREWS

Tax Collector, Town of Grimsby
August 18, 1925.

'Keeper of the Bees'

by Gene Stratton Porter
A splendid new novel just published, by the author of "The Harvest," "Freckles," "Girl of the Limberlost," etc.
Of course you will want to read it.

May we send you a copy?

\$2.00

Robt. Duncan & Co.
STATIONERS

James Street and Market Square
HAMILTON
PHONE REGENT 909



Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Clean, fresh, keeps the mouth in perfect health. Costs little—helps much.

WRIGLEY'S

and most of the crop in this section will be marketed in baskets.

The Dominion Construction Company is building the T. H. & B. with stone at present and expect to finish before long. There are only two or three railroads ballasted with stone, and it is claimed that after it is thoroughly settled the expense of upkeep is very little; the rails have also been taken up, a piece sawn off the end and replaced as is.

The factories are paying 1 1/2 cents a pound for plums and 3 1/2 cents for pears. Many of the growers have sold at that price.

Harry Tweedle and W. Clucas left on the Harvesters Excursion to the West last week.

Ronald Bertram, of Stone Creek, has been visiting relatives here.

A few years ago if a person got up early enough in the morning it was an easy matter to gather a few baskets of mushrooms, but alas for mushroom lovers those days are over. The fields that used to produce them have been ploughed up, then the crop is almost as good the next year after ploughing and then the mushrooms gradually disappear.

The Apple crop in this section is good this year, and very clean compared with last year. Growers have found out that wet weather at blossom time is almost sure to develop scale. There was practically none noticeable until the recent wet weather.

Here and There

According to the official records one hundred and thirty whales have been caught by the Victoria, B.C. whaling fleet so far this season. The sperm whale is the most plentiful this year.

It has been estimated that over one hundred and fifty thousand people attended the Calgary Stampede this year. A historical pageant more than five miles long was the opening feature of the jubilee.

With an estimated attendance of five thousand each, twenty conventions have been booked to take place in Montreal for August, September and October, according to figures from the Tourist and Convention Bureau of that city.

It is expected that when Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, returns to Canada, a thorough organization of the aviation branch of the Quebec Lands and Forests Department will take place. It is reported that the Province is to purchase several more hydroplanes, to be used for forestry research work, as well as for combatting forest fires and other work.

Church dignitaries, statesmen and thousands of laymen congregated in ancient Quebec to be present at the wonderfully impressive ceremonies attendant upon the burial of the late Cardinal Beaudry. The Basilica, which has only recently been reconstructed and opened to the public, presented a scene of colorful beauty and majestic dignity while the profoundly sorrowful services were being recited.

At this year's Cross-country Ride and Pow-wow of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies it is expected that approximately one hundred riders will cover a new trail which extends from Marble Canyon on the Banff-Windermere Road over the Wolverine Plateau and past Lake O'Hara to Hector, while between 250 and 300 are expected at the Pow-wow near the Wapta Dunes Camp. While out west Field Marshal Earl Haig signed on as a member of the Trail Riders.

hundred school-teachers on board the "Empress of Scotland" to visit Canada and study educational methods here. His Majesty the King sent the following message to the International Education League: "His Majesty congratulates the League upon the happy conception of the undertaking which will give opportunities to study the educational system in Canada and to gain an insight into her history, development and general resources."

August Sale

— OF —

Lawn Mowers

If you are in need of a new Lawn Mower now is your opportunity to get one at cost!

All these Mowers are of Taylor-Forbes make, and are guaranteed for one year.

EMPRESS—
18 inch Ball Bearing; Reg. \$17.20. Sale price .. \$13.00
EMPRESS—
16 inch Ball Bearing; Reg. \$15.50. Sale price .. \$12.40
WOODYATT—
18 inch plain bearing; Reg. \$13.50. Sale price .. \$10.80

WOODYATT—
16 inch, plain bearing; Reg. \$12.75. Sale price \$10.20

WOODYATT—
12 inch, plain bearing; Reg. \$11.50. Sale price \$9.20

STAR—
12 inch, plain bearing; Reg. \$9.70. Sale price \$7.75

BUY YOUR NEXT YEAR'S MOWER NOW AND SAVE 20 P.C. ON ITS COST

Sims Hardware

PHONE 130 : : GRIMSBY

DEPOT STREET (Successor to C. E. Miller) —:— PHONE 380

CANADIAN WHEAT EARLY HISTORY

Extract from "The Transportation of Canadian Wheat to the Sea" (McGill University Economic Studies in the National Problems of Canada), by L. M. Fair, M. A.

The cultivation of the soil in Canada dates back to the earliest known times. When Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535 he found that the Indians were already growing corn in cultivated patches around Hochelaga.

Not for many years after Cartier's visit did white men actually settle in what is now Canada. In 1604 De Monts arrived from France and in the following year founded the first settlement of white men at Port Royal (Annapolis, N. S.). With the white man came the cultivation of wheat, a plant hitherto unknown on the North American continent. Lescaurbot describes the feeling of intense excitement among the colonists when the first wheat, the growth of which meant so much to them, was planted. "Wherein, after M. de Poutrincourt had ordered a second tillage to be made a fortnight later, and I the same, we sowed our French grains, both wheat and rye; and a week later he saw that his labour was not in vain, but gave him good hope by the production which the earth had already brought forth from the seeds which she had received."

From the Jesuit Relations we learn of the wheat harvests of the St. Lawrence valley during the 17th century. Father Chas. L'Allemant wrote (1616-1629): "The long duration of the snow might cause one to somewhat doubt whether wheat and rye would grow well in this country. But I have seen some in the beautiful as that produced in your France and even that which we have planted here yields to it in nothing." Experiments showed that wheat sown in a spring succeeded better than that sown before the winter. In answer to an inquiry as to whether land was capable of producing enough for its inhabitants, LeJeune mentions one Sieur Giffard who hoped to harvest enough wheat in 1636 to feed 20 persons.

Provision Ships From France

Yet mention is made of provision ships coming from France in 1642. As the nature of the soil and the climate were more widely understood these imports would seem to have been unnecessary. The Relation of 1652-53 records: "The French grains yield excellent crops, and in this respect we can do without aid from France, however numerous we may be here. The more settlers there shall be the greater plenty shall we enjoy."

During these early years agriculture suffered from attacks by the Indians. In their raids these savages attacked the settlers, destroyed their implements and cattle and burnt all the wheat and Indian corn that they could find. In 1667-68 the Relation records that, having made peace with the Iroquois, "Fear of the enemy no longer prevents our laborers from causing the forests to recede and from sowing their fields with all sorts of grain." The result of this more settled condition was that in 1692, 89,711 bushels of wheat were produced, followed in 1695 by a crop of 129,154 bushels and in 1698 by 169,978 bushels. The most flourishing period for New France began after the Treaty of Utrecht. Between 1713 and 1730 the population rose from 19,000 to 34,000 and agriculture progressed in proportion. In the ten years from 1729 to 1739 the area of land under cultivation rose from 71,000 to 148,000 arpents. In 1719, 240,000 bushels of

wheat were grown, which increased to 738,000 bushels by 1734. All this wheat was spring sown. Despite the primitive methods used the yield ran from 8 to 12 minots per arpent or 9½ to 14 bushels per acre. Experiments carried on with fall wheat by some of the better farmers had not been encouraging.

In the later years of the French regime wheat was exported to France, the export amounting in one year (1754) to as much as 80,000 bushels.

Ontario's Record

After the coming of the English and opening up of what is now Ontario by the United Empire Loyalists, the valleys of the Thames and the Richelieu (Quebec) were the most famous wheat fields. Lower Canada's maximum wheat crop was that of 1850, when 3,973,940 bushels were produced, a record which has never since been equalled.

Upper Canada began the export of wheat and of flour with its earliest settlement. During the 'fifties, the Crimean War caused the price of wheat to rise so that its cultivation became more profitable to the Canadian farmer. The American Civil War in the 'sixties had the same result.

In what is now Manitoba, the earliest attempts at cultivation of the soil were made by the settlers who were brought out to the Red River by Lord Selkirk. The first band of colonists arrived in 1812, too late to plant a crop that season. Miles McDonell, who was in charge of the little colony, described their first attempts at agriculture in a letter to Lord Selkirk.

"Our crops, from bad culture, 17th July, 1812, and the seed being old, do not promise great returns, the winter wheat being late sown has totally failed; as also the summer wheat, pease and English barley; of all these there must be fresh seed sent us. The appearance of the potatoes promises good returns. The Indian corn has almost totally failed; from a great drought after planting, scabs, etc. The sowing was chiefly done with a hoe as well as planting, only one imperfect plough was got a-going late in the season, there being no man here capable of making a good one."

The settlers persevered, however, and by 1822, 235 bushels of wheat were sown. The first satisfactory crop, that of 1824, yielded 44 bushels of wheat per acre from the plough and 65 bushels after the hoe. By 1830 the colony was in a flourishing condition, but until 1878, when the first railway reached St. Boniface, it was forced to remain an isolated community. After the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway the farmers were able to secure a market for their surplus grain and agriculture flourished apace.

Prairie Farming Begins

In Saskatchewan and Alberta the first farming was done around the Hudson's Bay Company posts at Carlton, Prince Albert and Battleford, etc., where the factors grew vegetables, oats, wheat, etc., for their own use. Owing to lack of transportation facilities the market was purely local. Not until after the Canadian Pacific Railway was built were these provinces settled or wheat cultivated to any extent.

At Confederation, 85 per cent of Canada's wheat crop was grown in Ontario. With the opening of the West and the bringing under cultivation of the great wheat fields of the prairies, Ontario's yield has become of less relative importance, as shown in the following tables:

YIELD OF WHEAT			
	Bushels 1890	Bushels 1910	Bushels 1920
Canada	162,077,547	55,572,368	42,223,372
British Columbia	206,570	359,419	388,300
Alberta	9,060,210	797,161	94,929
Saskatchewan	66,978,996	4,366,811	1,297,480
Manitoba	34,127,498	18,353,013	16,092,220
Ontario	19,843,626	28,418,907	27,314,582
Quebec	932,452	1,968,203	1,646,882
New Brunswick	264,125	381,699	209,899
Nova Scotia	223,530	248,476	165,806
Prince Edward Island	501,533	738,679	613,364

ACREAGE IN WHEAT

	Acres 1890	Acres 1910	Acres 1920
Canada	8,662,154	4,294,542	2,701,212
British Columbia	9,492	15,967	15,156
Alberta	86,776	53,632	5,071
Saskatchewan	4,235,222	487,212	108,737
Manitoba	2,754,445	1,965,206	896,622
Ontario	1,203,324	1,167,633	1,430,132
Quebec	52,382	139,826	168,929
New Brunswick	13,424	26,996	17,396
Nova Scotia	12,196	16,334	14,157
Prince Edward Island	28,741	42,318	44,703

The bulk of Canada's wheat is now grown in the three Prairie Provinces. Saskatchewan alone grew 52½ per cent of the total crop of 1922.

	Bushels 1922	Percentage
Manitoba	60,051,000	15 p.c.
Saskatchewan	250,107,000	62½ p.c.
Alberta	64,976,000	16 p.c.
British Columbia	1,035,000	
Ontario	19,893,000	
Quebec	2,236,000	
Nova Scotia	293,000	
Prince Edward Island	396,000	
New Brunswick	396,000	
Total for Canada	399,786,000	

Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan together raised 99 per cent of the crop of 1922. The final estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed Canada's 1922 wheat crop at 474,199,000 bushels, the highest yield ever recorded in Canada. The yield per acre was 21 bushels. The three Prairie Provinces produced 452,260,000 bushels of wheat, or 95½ per cent of the total crop. Manitoba grew 22,894,000 bushels of wheat; Saskatchewan 252,622,000 bushels and Alberta 166,894,000 bushels.

SANTARY ASPECTS OF WATER SUPPLY

(Experimental Farms Note)

It is a well-known fact that with the introduction of public water supplies in cities and towns which had previously been dependent on domestic wells, the general rate from typhoid fever, the most serious of water-borne diseases, has decreased to a remarkable extent.

In our country districts, however, where the scattered population makes the establishment of a public water supply system impossible, the farmer is forced to depend upon his own domestic source, which is, in most cases, the shallow well. That such a well can be a source of positive danger from typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea and other disorders has been amply proven but still many farmers do not realize fully the importance of a pure unpolluted water supply, or the danger to their families and their stock lurking in contaminated water.

The location of the farm well is frequently faulty and denotes a lack of knowledge of the danger to health from water when there is any chance of drainage or leakage from such sources of pollution as barnyards, cesspools, privy, manured fields, slat drains, etc. Not only should the well be placed at a reasonable distance from such sources of filth, (say 40-50 yards) but also, if possible, on higher ground. The more porous the ground, the greater should be the distance from any contaminating source.

Even when the well is removed from any source of pollution, the ground water should be made to filter through at least 12 to 15 feet of soil before entering the well. Soil tends to remove germs and impurities from surface washings. The water, however, should be made to really filter through the soil by insuring that the sides of the well, for a depth of 12 to 15 feet are tight and impervious to water. The top naturally, should be so constructed that no contamination can possibly enter.

Water may be seriously polluted without showing this by its taste or appearance. A bright, sparkling water is by no means a guarantee of a pure supply. When, however, water from a well becomes cloudy or turbid after a heavy rain, there is evidently some defect, for this condition indicates that surface washings are entering without proper filtration.

The Division of Bacteriology and Chemistry at the Central Experimental Farm will analyze water samples submitted by farmers living within a reasonable distance. Application for instructions as to taking the sample should first be made.

A. G. LOCHHEAD,

Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist.

CABBAGE BURSTING

The bursting of growing cabbage may be prevented very easily by selecting the heads which show signs of bursting and starting the roots by pulling, or cutting off some of the roots with a hoe. The pulling process is preferable. Putting both hands under the head, pull until many of the roots are loosened and the plant is pushed over to one side. This treatment effectually stops the bursting, and not only that, but the cabbage continues to grow lustily, and one has the gratification of seeing the heads thus treated grow to greater size and weight, and all due to this starting the roots, which checked the growth enough to prevent bursting, but did not hinder further development.

A Little Talk On Thrift

By S. W. STRAUS,

President American Society for Thrift. It should not be overlooked that as our country develops and as the people become educated to higher standards of living, changes also are taking place in standards of thrift.

For example, the bathtub was regarded as a piece of extravagance a few generations ago. Today the most humble apartment or home in America is equipped with this convenience. Our ancestors had few personal and household conveniences, while today the conveniences that invention has provided for our pleasure and efficiency exist everywhere.

The point that in many respects it is easier to practice thrift now than it was in the "good old days," the average person in America, because of our national wealth and progress, even though practicing the most rigid economy, is surrounded by comforts that our grand parents never dreamed about. In their time the required great personal sacrifice seldom goes far into the realm of personal discomforts.

Perhaps the reason for the remarkable change of modern thrift is that the fact that if present day thrift required of hardship then it did in former generations there is less excuse anyone lacking in thirty habits.

To be thrifty in most cases today

involves such a small sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience—the wonders of this great age are so accessible to all—that valid reasons for lack of thrift are indeed hard to find.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL MEETINGS

GAINSBORO

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The reeve called the council to order and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were read from the Department of Highways and the Hamilton Bridge Co., re Comfort bridge; from Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Highways and Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, re cutting weeds on the highways.

E. L. Snyder interviewed the council re collecting taxes.

Moved by Botterill, seconded by P. Mingle that E. L. Snyder, be appointed tax collector year 1925, at a salary of \$165.00, he to have the privilege of mailing all tax notices instead of delivering them.

By-law No. 450 was passed confirming the above appointment. By-law No. 451 was passed fixing the several rates of taxation as follows:

\$34,835.59 for County purposes at 24 3-10 mills on the dollar; \$10,068.00 for township purposes, at 7 mills on the dollar; \$9,343. for General school rate at 6 5-10 mills on the dollar.

By-law No. 452 was passed fixing the several school rates as follows:

S.S. 1, \$100, 7-10 mills; S.S. 2, nil; S.S. 3, \$300, 2 1-10 mills; No. 4 \$200, 1 4-10 mills; S.S. 5, \$100, 1 mill; S.S. 6, \$500, 2 8-10 mills; S.S. 7, \$200, 1 4-10 mills; S.S. 8, \$200, 1 7-10 mills; S.S. 9, nil; S.S. 10, nil; S.S. 11 \$200, 1 8-10 mills; Union No 5 nil; Union No 6, \$24.97, 1 2-10 mills; Union No. 7, \$192.55 3 5-10 mills.

By-law No. 453 was passed authorizing the tax collector to mail the tax notices instead of delivering them.

A number of accounts for road and bridge work were disposed of.

Moved by Baldwin, seconded by Mingle, that this council do now adjourn to meet Tuesday, September 1st, at one o'clock p.m.

SLAT'S DIARY

By ROSS FARQUHAR

Friday—It aint often that I enjoy a lickin when a nother fellow gets it but at that it is a lot more fun then when you get it yure own self. Today Jake got a lamming becuz when his ma sent him down town to get her Lamb. Tales he was gone for a long while and then when he did cum back he tole her that all the meat shops was all closed up an I herd afterwards that what she wanted was a book sum kind that a man by the name of Lamb rote long time ago for her Literary society meeting.

Saturday—Ma was mad fit to kill sum I today. We had sum sarn painting on the house and then they was a fellah cum along and tawks to them a couple of 2nds and they quit on the job. Pa tole us later on at the fellah witch caused all the trouble was a walking delicate of the painters union or so a thing.

Sunday—A agent was here this afternoon trying to sell pa a new machine but he didnt get very fur with pa, becuz pa entered into the conversation and he went on away. Ant becuz what was his strongest point. Ma sed as fur as she cud see the strongest point was his Breth. Monday—Went to a swell party tonite and we got to dancing. I dont never care to dance with the new girl from New Hampshire no more. She held me a fur away at I actually got lorse some while I was a dancing with her I tice.

Tuesday—Pe informed Ma at we was a going to have Co. here for dinner tomorrow. He is a bro. in the same lodge witch na blongs to and pe tole Ma he wood be very good Co. becuz he is so handy with the Ivorys. Even then Ma sed she didnt never weather he is a Crap Shooter.

Wednesday—Blisteres Ma and pa have gave up their vacation trip all to gather this yr. on acct. of a quarl they had about where they was going. His pa wanted to go to Detroit while his pa was Bound to go to Michigan

nothing.

Internal and External Pains are promptly relieved by DE THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

THAT IT HAD BEEN SOLD FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS AND IS A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITS NUMEROUS CURATIVE QUALITIES.



SMP ENAMELED TEA KETTLE

S-M-P KITCHENWARE, ETC., AT BROWN & BRYDEN HARDWARE

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Grimsby, Ont.

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CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL GROCERS

Where Quality Counts

IT IS EASY to buy inferior groceries cheap. When you buy at DOMINION STORES the prices are always low and the quality of every article you buy is guaranteed with a real "money-back" guarantee.

SUGARED DATES—Per package 10c

KAPPER SNACKS	COFFEE SPECIAL BLEND	KING'S PLATE SARDINES	5 lb. PAIL CLOVER HONEY
4 TINS 25c	53c lb.	2 TINS 25c	75c

RICHMELLO TEA OUR SPECIALTY THE CHOICEST BLEND OF ALL 75c lb.

1 lb. TOY PAIL PEANUT BUTTER	MAYFIELD BRAND BACON 39c lb.	BAYSIDE BRAND PEAS SIZE 4 NEW PACK
23c	ALL THE BEST LINES CHOCOLATE BARS 3 FOR 14c	15c
	OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 11c	

CHIPSO LARGE SMALL 23c 9c SAVES YOUR TIME AND STRENGTH 870

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"Standard Code"

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The first step in that direction is the selection of the correct kind of furnace for your type of residence; the second step is to have it properly installed.

Our knowledge of furnace heating, gained through careful study and long experience, is at your disposal. Now is the time to solve your heating problem—not next Fall.

David Cloughley

PHONE 431.

GRIMSBY

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use the Money Orders sold at all branches of this Bank.

They are safe, cheap and convenient, and are readily cashed in all parts of the world.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

Grimsby Branch

J. A. Campbell, Manager

HOME DRYING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The following is taken from a bulletin entitled "Fruit and Vegetables—Canning, Drying, Storing", issued by the Fruit Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which can be had free. This, though it contains four columns, is only a minor part of what this valuable book contains; especially valuable in this district.

The object in evaporation or dehydration is to remove all moisture from the material, so that organisms are not able to grow and multiply. Drying should not be regarded as taking the place of canning but rather as an important adjunct. It should be done when canning is not practicable, as in the case of small quantities of fruit or vegetables.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DRYING

1. The finished product has a weight only one-fourth that of the fresh material.
2. The dried material may be stored almost indefinitely without danger of deterioration.
3. Dried products may be shipped very easily.
4. They have the special advantage of requiring very little storage room.

PREPARATION OF MATERIAL

In preparing material for drying, vegetables should first be blanched for canning, and cut in slices one-quarter of an inch thick. When cut too thin they are difficult to handle, when too thick they do not dry quickly. It is just as important to use young and tender vegetables for drying as it is for canning. First-class material must be used in order to get first-class results.

THREE METHODS OF DRYING

1. Sun drying.
2. Drying by artificial heat.
3. Drying by air-blast. (Using an electric fan).

Sun drying.—Sun drying is the least expensive method, and, when climatic conditions permit, is the most successful. Sun drying requires bright, hot days and a breeze. Once or twice a day the product should be turned and the dry pieces removed.

The product may be spread on sheets of plain paper, pieces of muslin, or a wire screen may be used. Cheesecloth should be tacked to a frame and used as a covering, so that dust and insects may be excluded without interfering with the circulation. The cheesecloth should not rest directly on the food. Care must be taken to remove the trays indoors before sunset and during rain storms.

Drying by Artificial Heat.—Products may be dried in the oven, on the top of the stove, in trays suspended over the top of the range, or in a commercial or home-made drier. In this way the heat of the stove or oven is utilized. In using artificial heat the drying should be started at a comparatively low temperature and gradually increased; for this reason it is necessary to use a thermometer. The temperature at which most vegetables should begin is from 110 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature may be gradually increased to 145 or 150 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature is too high at first, the surface of the vegetable becomes hard, while the inside is still juicy.

Drying by Air-blast.—This method is perhaps the quickest and cheapest. It consists of allowing a current of air to pass over the product, using an electric fan, either with or without artificial heat.

The disadvantage of this method is that it is very difficult to regulate the drying process and the material is apt to dry too quickly, a hard crust forming on the outside and thus preventing the moisture in the centre from escaping.

The Conditions of Products when Sufficiently Dried.—The product should be leathery and pliable; not so dry that it will snap when broken. When the pieces are cut or broken open the cut ends should not show any moisture when pressed between the fingers. If the products become hard when dried they will not resume their original shape when soaked.

After the products are sufficiently dried it is important that they be "conditioned". This means that they must be placed in containers, preferably boxes, and poured from one box to another at least once a day for three or four days to mix thoroughly. If any part of the product is found not to be sufficiently dried it can be returned to the drier for a short time.

Proper Storage for Dried Products.—Proper storage is absolutely essential. With the present high price of glass jars it is recommended that other containers be used for the storage of dried products. Cans, such as baking powder cans, coffee cans, etc., with tight fitting covers, also strong paper bags and paraffine lined paper boxes may be used successfully.

If a paper bag is used the top should be twisted, doubled over and tied with a string. If the bag is coated with melted paraffin wax the moisture will be kept out.

It is a good plan to use small containers so that it may not be necessary to leave the contents exposed after opening and before using.

The products should be stored in a cool, dry place, well ventilated and protected from rats, mice and insects.

Preparation of Dried Products for the Table.—The water which has evaporated must be restored. This is done by soaking for a long time, using three to four cups of water to one cup of dried material. Care must be taken that too much water is not used, as the object is to restore the amount which has evaporated. After soaking for several hours, and in some cases overnight, the dried products should be cooked in a covered utensil at a low temperature for a long time. They should be cooked in the water in which they were soaked. In serving dried products great care must be taken that they are well seasoned.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRYING

BEANS.—Beans must be in perfect condition. Wash carefully and string. Blanch from 5 to 10 minutes, adding ½ teaspoon soda to each gallon of boiling water; cold dip and remove surface moisture. Spread thinly on trays to dry. Dry slowly, increasing the temperature from 120 degrees Fahrenheit to 145 degrees Fahrenheit.

CELERY.—Wash carefully and cut in inch pieces, blanch 3 minutes, and cold dip. Remove surface moisture with cheesecloth or towel. Dry slowly, starting at temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit and increasing to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Celery tips may be dried in the oven and used for soups, seasoning, etc.

CORN.—Blanch cob for from 5 to 10 minutes to set the milk, adding one teaspoon of salt to each gallon of water. Cold dip and remove surface moisture. With a sharp knife cut off kernels, taking care not to include the chaff. Starting at a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit and raising gradually to 145 degrees Fahrenheit the corn should dry in 4 to 5 hours.

If the corn is to be dried in the sun, it should first be dried in the oven at 110 degrees Fahrenheit for from 15 to 20 minutes, and again, after the sun drying is completed, at a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit for 5 minutes.

PEAS.—Shell, blanch for from 3 to 5 minutes, cold dip and remove surface moisture. Starting at a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit and increasing slowly to 145 degrees Fahrenheit it takes from 3 to 4 hours for peas to dry.

ONIONS.—Peel and slice onions into ¼-inch slices. Blanching is not necessary. Dry for from 2½ to 3 hours at a temperature of from 120 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

PUMPKIN.—Cut into ½-inch strips and peel, blanch for from 3 to 6 minutes, remove surface moisture and dry slowly 3 to 4 hours at 120 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

SOUP MIXTURE.—Each vegetable should be dried separately and then combined. From 3 to 4 quarts of vegetable soup may be made from 4 ounces of dried soup mixture.

APPLES.—Peel, core and cut in slices ¼-inch thick. Dip in a weak salt solution, 1 to 2 tablespoons of salt to 1 gallon of water, to prevent discoloration. Remove surface moisture and dry slowly for from 2 to 3 hours, increasing the temperature from 120 degrees Fahrenheit to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Apples should be tough and leathery when dried.

PARSLEY.—Wash, take off stems and dry in warming oven.

RHUBARB.—Cut into 1-inch pieces. Blanch 3 minutes and cold dip, remove surface moisture and dry at a temperature of from 120 degrees to 145 degrees Fahrenheit.

Note.—The exact length of time for drying cannot be given, as it much depends upon the method used.

WINTER STORAGE OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

THE STORAGE ROOM

If you have grown the crops, without doubt you have some sort of a cellar. If you have a cellar you should have a storage room in it. You can make one as follows:

1. Select a suitable portion of the cellar.
2. Board it off from the rest of the cellar.
3. Cover the boards with felt paper. Do so on both sides of the partition and do a thorough job. Your object is to exclude the artificial heat from the furnace.
4. Provide a false floor for part of this room.
5. Nail a few slats on one of the walls.
6. Build a few bins on one side of the room.
7. Provide a few hooks in the ceiling.
8. Order a load of builders' sand and store it in one of the bins.
9. Provide a few slat boxes and old bags.

The reasons for this advice are given in what follows:

CAUTIONS ABOUT STORING

Don't let the frost injure the crops before you take them into the cellar. Don't bring them in while they are in a moist condition. Don't cover roots with damp sand if the cellar is hot. They will start to grow if you do. Eat them quickly, can, dry or give away in preference. Don't let cold winds dry out your potatoes. If you do a bitter taste is the result.

Don't try to store onions, squash or pumpkins in a cool cellar. They will keep better in the attic. Don't forget to watch your storage room and sort out decayed specimens before the trouble spreads.

Don't forget that a cheap thermometer is a good friend in a storage room. If it is impossible to provide a special storage place, as suggested, select that part of the cellar farthest removed from the furnace where the greatest amount of air circulation takes place.

FACTORS IN SUCCESSFUL CELLAR STORAGE

Temperature.—The ideal temperature is one ranging from 35 degrees to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature which drops a few degrees lower will seldom injure the stored crops provided they are stored where rapid

changes in temperature are not possible. If the temperature is 32 degrees at night and 40 degrees in the day, for example, more injury will result than if it drops to 31 degrees and remains so for a few days and then gradually rises through several more days to the right temperature.

Humidity.—Humidity is the second important factor in successful storage. The less moisture there is in the air the quicker stored products will dry out. This results in serious deterioration and shrinkage. The air should be slightly moist. Without a special partition it is difficult to keep the air of the ordinary city cellar, containing a furnace, moist enough. Moulds are due to excessive dampness. Better ventilation will reduce the dampness. Rapid changes of temperature also produce damp conditions.

Sand, Soil, etc., for Covering.—Many of the roots, like carrots and beets, will keep better in cellar storage if covered with sand or dry soil. Builders' sand is ideal. In some cases it is better to have it slightly moist (not wet). If the cellar is very dry, and not too hot, and the roots are stored on a cement floor, it may be found necessary to moisten it occasionally. On earth floors which give off some moisture this would be less necessary. If the earth floor is very damp a slatted floor about two inches from the earth should be provided.

Ventilation.—Good ventilation, as suggested, is extremely important, and every means should be adopted to promote the circulation of the cellar air in and around or amongst the stored crops. The large losses which occur every year from insufficient ventilation, especially of the potato crop, are very serious. Even in moderate quantities the saving in the produce would more than offset the cost of installing a very simple ventilation system. This may be provided by means of upright square troughs placed in the heaps, or by nailing slats to the walls so that the air can circulate around the heaps. When root crops are stored in boxes they should be of the crate type, with space between the slats to allow a circulation of air.

PITTING OUTSIDE

Pitting the roots in specially constructed, but very simply made, pits in the field or garden is also successful, and where large quantities of potatoes have been grown it may be used as a useful method of storage for the small householder. It is a method which can be used for surplus produce.

The method is as follows: Select an area five feet wide and any desired length. Dig out the soil from this to a depth of about 8 inches, placing it well back from the edge of the space. In this shallow trench place a layer of straw and on this pack the roots so that they will come to a neat pile about 4 feet high. Different kinds of vegetables may be placed in the same pit, if necessary, but should be separated by a thin partition of straw. Cover the pile with several inches of coarse straw and then on the top invert a "V"-shaped trough, which should protrude from each end of the pit to provide ventilation, then cover the whole heap with about three inches of loose earth. Later on in the fall, about the end of November, either add another covering of straw and another covering of earth, or increase the covering of earth to about 8 inches, or even 10 inches. It may be advisable, in an exposed place, to give a third covering of straw and earth. Alternate layers of straw and earth provide better insulation than the solid earth covering.

Full particulars may be found in Exhibition Circular No. 57, issued by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, obtainable free upon application.

VEGETABLES (IN DETAIL)

POTATOES.—1. Condition.—If dug on a fine day and left on the ground for a short time they will be in ideal condition. Brought into the cellar in a wet condition the keeping quality will be impaired, and often serious loss from rotting results from the same cause.

2. Darkness.—Store in a dark part of the room. Light adversely affects quality.

3. Temperature.—The ideal temperature is from 33 degrees to 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. Ventilation.—Place the potatoes on the false floor and against the wall on which you tacked the slats. Large piles of potatoes should have upright ventilators every few feet. Make these by nailing three six-inch boards together to form a "V"-shaped trough.

5. Sort over occasionally for decayed tubers. In the spring break off all sprouts except from those reserved for seed.

CABBAGE.—Part or complete outside storage for cabbage is the most successful way. They should not be brought into a warm cellar in the early autumn.

Method.—Place in piles in the garden and cover with dry leaves. Early in the winter take in and pile in the bins or a shelter. Sometimes they will keep well if tied in bunches of three and suspended from the ceiling. Another method is to stack and cover with a larger quantity of leaves. Keep in this way until needed. The pitting method is also successful.

CELERY.—Celery may be kept outside in trenches or inside in boxes with the roots covered with soil. When kept inside it is important to keep the roots moist and the leaves dry. If the foliage is wetted it succumbs to disease. Take up before it is injured by frost. Leave the roots on and place upright in shallow boxes containing several inches of moist sand. Keep in an airy, but dark, part of the room.

In outside storage, trenches are made about the depth of the celery and a foot to sixteen inches wide. The trenches should be made on a side hill or well-drained spot. Stand the plants upright in the trench and leave until the leaves are touched by the early frost. This reduces their moisture content. Then cover with leaves. Leave one end of the trench open in order to get at the celery as it is required for use. When brought into the house place in cold water to bring out the frost. It will then freshen them.

BEETS, TURNIPS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS AND SALSIFY.—These roots may be stored similar to potatoes. They may be kept, however, in better condition by covering with sand. Conditions of the place of storage and of the roots themselves should determine whether to use the sand dry or slightly moist. If they start to shrink moisten the sand. When boxes are used a little damp sand should be placed in the bottom of the boxes, then alternate layers of vegetables and sand. When piled on the floor a covering of sand is generally sufficient. In drying beets the tops should be twisted off and not cut off with a knife, as this will cause "bleeding," loss of color and very often decay.

ONIONS.—Store in the attic. They should be dry and thoroughly well cured outside before they are placed in storage. Dampness causes decay. They will keep well in slat boxes or shallow trays.

SQUASH, PUMPKIN.—These are more difficult to store. They require a slightly warmer temperature. Placed in barrels or boxes and packed in straw or excelsior and in a part of the cellar near to the furnace they may keep for some time. They should be carefully handled so as to avoid bruising. Sort over frequently for spoiled ones. Others may be placed in the attic as a temperature of about 50 degrees is better for them.

TOMATOES.—One of the best and most recent methods of ripening green tomatoes in the late autumn is to wrap each fruit in paper and place in a closed box or drawer located in a warm room. Another method is to pull the vine before any signs of injury from frost and suspend from the ceiling of a warm room or the cellar. In some cases, if conditions are suitable, the fruit will go on ripening until Christmas. A dark place is preferable and a temperature of 50 degrees to 65 degrees suitable.

FRUIT

It is safer and as economical in most cases, to can or dry fruit. When kept under storage conditions the same general principles apply to it as to vegetables.

APPLES.—One of the essential points in successful apple storing is to see that the fruit reaches the cold storage, or storage cellar, in the most favorable condition. If this is done the apples will keep for a very much longer period than if placed in storage after they have been left to heat up in piles in the orchard, or have been otherwise injured by improper handling.

Only apples of good keeping quality should be selected for winter storage. The fruit should be mature. Apples picked green cannot be recommended for storage purposes. The apples should be cooled immediately they are picked. This helps to prevent skin diseases which are otherwise likely to develop in storage. If the fruit is left to heat up in piles or in barrels in the sun after picking, the diseases are encouraged to start, which afterwards play great havoc amongst the stored apples. The ideal temperature for apples is one between 31 degrees and 33 degrees Fahrenheit. Apples wrapped in paper and placed in boxes, each holding about a bushel, which may be packed one above the other in the storage room can be easily handled and will keep in ideal condition. Barrel storage is also satisfactory.

KEATING'S KILLS

Use freely in dog kennels—
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LICE AND VERMIN

Be a Shining Scholar

2 in 1
Shoe Polish
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Isn't it strange that when somebody's wife gets a new hat or dress every woman in the block knows what it cost within a couple hours.

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GOING DATES SEPTEMBER 1st and 4th

September 1st—Toronto, Calder East, Beeton, Collingwood, Penetang, Midland, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Sarnia and east thereof in Ontario.
September 4th—Toronto, Inglewood, Irt, and all Stations south and west thereof in Ontario.

SPECIAL TRAINS Leave Toronto

Sept. 4th, 12.30 p.m.
Sept. 4th, 8.35 p.m.

STANDARD TIME

Through trains—Comfortable Colonist Cars—Special cars for Women and Children

Put on your ticket to Winnipeg via Canadian National Railways, whether or not your final destination in the West is a point on the Canadian National. Tickets and all information from nearest Agent.

TIME TABLE FOR CANNING

VEGETABLE—	Blanching	Sterilization			
		Minutes	Minutes	Minutes	Minutes
Asparagus	10 to 15	180	60	40	40
Beets	5	60	60	40	40
Brussels Sprouts	5 to 10	120	60	40	40
Cabbage	5 to 10	120	60	40	40
Cauliflower	3	60	30	20	20
Carrots	5	120	60	40	40
Corn	5 to 10	180	90	60	60
Greens	5 to 10	120	60	40	40
Lima Beans	5 to 10	180	60	40	40
Peas	5 to 10	120	60	40	40
Pumpkin	5 to 10	180	90	60	60
String Beans	5 to 10	120	60	40	40
Squash	5 to 10	120	60	40	40
Tomatoes	To loosen skins	22	60	40	40
Mushrooms	5	90	50	30	30
FRUIT—					
Apples	1 to 2	60	8	8	8
Apricots	1 to 2	16	10	10	10
Blackberries	1 to 2	16	10	10	10
Blueberries	1 to 2	16	10	10	10
Cherries	1 to 2	20	10	10	10
Currants	1 to 2	16	10	10	10
Gooseberries	1 to 2	16	10	10	10
Pears	1 to 2	30	8	8	8
Peaches	To loosen skins	16	10	10	10
Plums	1 to 2	20	10	10	10
Quinces	1 to 2	20	8	8	8
Raspberries	1 to 2	16	10	10	10
Rhubarb	1 to 2	20	15	15	15
Strawberries	1 to 2	16	10	10	10

TIME TABLE FOR DRYING

VEGETABLE—	Blanching	Approximate Drying time		Temperature
		Minutes	Hours	
Beets	10	10	3 to 4	115 to 120
Brussels Sprouts	5	3	3 to 3½	115 to 120
Cabbage	5	3	3 to 4	115 to 120
Carrots	4 to 8	3	3 to 4	115 to 120
Cauliflower	3 to 6	3 to 4	3 to 4	115 to 120
Celery	3	3 to 4	3 to 4	115 to 120
Corn	5 to 10	3 to 4	3 to 4	115 to 120
Green Beans	5 to 8	3 to 5	3 to 5	120 to 145
Onions	3	3 to 3½	3 to 4	120 to 140
Peas	5	3 to 4	3 to 4	115 to 145
Pumpkin	3	3 to 4	3 to 4	120 to 150
Rhubarb	3	5 to 7	3 to 4	120 to 145
FRUIT—				
Apples	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	120 to 150
Berries	4 to 5	4 to 5	4 to 5	115 to 145
Cherries	3 to 4	3 to 4	3 to 4	115 to 150
Peaches	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	125 to 150
Plums	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	110 to 150

"AT A GLANCE" STORAGE CHART

Vegetable	Best Temperature	Will keep Till	Remarks
Beets	33-38 F	May	Will keep better if in sand.
Carrots	33-38 F	May	Will keep better in sand.
Cabbage	32-37 F	March	Provide good ventilation between the heads.
Celery	33-38 F	January	Must be carefully handled.
Cauliflower	33-38 F	December	Retain the leaves and do not allow heads to touch.
Onions	35-40 F	May	In shallow layers on shelves or trays. Need air.
Pumpkins	40-45 F	January	Store in the dark. Do not bruise.
Paranips	33-38 F	May	Keep in slightly moist sand. Leave some in ground all winter.
Potatoes	33-38 F	June	Provide good ventilation and sort over for decayed tubers.
Salsify	33-38 F	April	In moist sand or outside.
Squash	40-45 F	January	In a dry place. Do not bruise.
Swede Turnips	33-38 F	May	Keep on dry side. Easy to store.
White Turnips	33-38 F	April	Keep in sand or boxes.
Tomatoes	50-55 F	December	See special directions.
Apples	32-37 F	May	See special directions.

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News and
Views of

SPORT

BIG CROWD SEES
TIGERS WIN GAME

Before one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a sporting event in Grimsby, Russell Keller's Hamilton Tigers, defeated the Six Nations Lacrosse Team, on Thursday night by a 9-5 score. The majority of the spectators were viewing their first exhibition of the national game and to say that they were tickled pink is putting it mildly.

Willy Old Chief Sam Green, manager of the Six Nations outfit, fielded a young team with extremely good combination work and all smooth stick handlers. The Redskins started off like a house on fire and before Keller's pets had wakened up they were four tallies down. The Indians' speed and superb passing had the Jungle Kats baffled for a time and only the experience of the latter saved the game from developing into a walk away.

None other than our own Nick Burnside netted the first tally for the Hamilton gang. It was a wonderful play by the old timer and the crowd sure recognized it by the amount of applause that followed. Burnside's tally gave his team heart and they bore in with renewed energy. The speed of the game had the spectators dizzy. The weight and experience of the Tigers began to tell and although the Redskins fought desperately they were unable to check their opponents' advance until they had run in nine goals. Six Nations' meanwhile tallied one and game ended in deluge of rain. Les Martin and Miller were prominent in the Indians' line up while Burnside's and Chief Davey Thomas were best for the Tigers. So much interest was taken in the game and so many requests have been made for another that arrangements are being made to stage another exhibition some Wednesday afternoon.

Six Nations
Van Every
I. Smoke
A. Henry
Logan
Leo Martin
Williams
Key
Leo Martin
Miller
Thomas
Subs: Skye and Hill

News and
Views ofBANTAMS DEFEAT
HAM. BAYSIDES

Another of Hamilton's representatives was eliminated from O. B. A. A. race when the bantam Baysides were defeated by the Merritt bantams on Saturday at Grimsby. It was the rubber game between these teams, each having won at home and they were also tied in runs scored on the round. Merritt won on account of better pitching on the part of Rowntree, who relieved Schooley in the third inning after the locals had collected four runs. Merritt collected thirteen safe hits off Steve Smith, the Bayside hurler, including three two-base hits and a home run by Forrester, while the locals had only six hits. However, much credit is due the local "kids", as they battled gamely to the last against great odds by way of weight and age. Schooley stayed on the mound for Merritt, but was taken out in the third and replaced by Rowntree, who struck out fourteen of the Baysides and held them to two hits.

Johnson, Grey and Conick played good ball for the Baysides, while Forrester and Rowntree were the main works for Merritt.

OLDEST BOWLER

Brampton, Aug. 25.—The death occurred here last week of Joseph Allen, a highly respected citizen of the town for the past 47 years.

The late Mr. Allen, who was in his eighty-eighth year, and was reputed to be the oldest bowler in the Province, was born in Scotland, coming to Canada as a baby with his parents. While he was still a young boy, his family moved to Brampton district. A keen sportsman, he was a fine bowler and curler, and, undeterred by advancing age, had bowled in tournaments this summer. He was one of the strongest supporters of the local lacrosse teams, and rarely missed a game.

The greatest detective known is your conscience.

The trouble with good things, says Dick Monks is that so many of them turn out bad.

SOO HAS NOT
RECOVERED YET

Grimsby's triumph still ripples. We hope to be able to repeat the dose.

The following Monday night Star. Marsh's Column. Jim Gemmell, manager of the Soo Greyhounds, the "pups" are all dressed up with no place to go. In other words, the Soo has the old team in it, and all have no place to go. In the western wheel of the U. S. A. H. A. Roy Schooley's loop was after the Greyhounds hard last fall, and the chances are that the U. S. A. H. A. would welcome the club again this season, but the Hounds do not want to be deprived of their right to compete for the Allan Cup. Grimsby's triumph still ripples.

What the Soo needs most is good stiff competition. With the N. O. H. A. senior series all shot to flinders, there will be no senior hockey in any of the northern towns this season. Manager Gemmell will make a determined effort to get into one of the senior groups of the O. H. A.

"There is no reason why we cannot be berthed in one of the groups down there," remarked Gemmell to me Thursday at the Soo. We prefer group number two, but we would be satisfied with either. The whole trouble seems to be that people down in southern Ontario think that the Soo is the jumping off place for the North Pole. They figure that it takes a week to make a trip here and back. I am now getting ready to show how we could compete in one of the senior O. H. A. groups without causing any team to lose half the winter traveling here and back. We are ready to go south and play three games in four days on out trips, while clubs coming up here could play two games and the players only lose three days from their employment. Southern Ontario players would only have to do that once in the season, while we would have to make four trips on a double schedule."

The news that the Greyhounds again want to compete for the Allan Cup is certainly welcome. They're big hearted (those northern birds). They realize that we're all hard up down here in the Fruit Belt also that we're too proud to accept charity. "Why not then, say the northerners to themselves, offer great big odds to the Peach Growers and then let their team win—it will help the boys tide over the hard times." Their benevolence last season certainly covered a lot of bank overdrafts and the news

that they are going to kick in again certainly cheers us up immensely.

TENNIS

The big tennis tournament to be held under the auspices of the Niagara Peninsula Tennis league, at Stoney Creek, on Labor Day, promises to be an interesting event. It has been decided to commence the play at 10 o'clock in the morning, in order that the various contests may be concluded. Ontario Lawn Tennis association rules will govern the tournament. Only members of the six clubs comprising the league will be entitled to enter, and entries must be handed to respective secretaries.

The following is the standing of the teams in the N. P. T. league to Aug. 22—

Clubs	Won	Lost	To	Per
			Play	Cent
St. Johns.				
Winona	40	10	0	.800
Lakeland.				
Beamsville	33	17	0	.660
Grimsby, Central				
United	31	16	3	.659
Stoney Creek	23	27	0	.460
St. Johns.				
Grimsby	13	34	3	.376
Community.				
Winona	4	40	6	.090

REFUTE STORY

The following has been received by The Independent signed by members of the Merritt-Metal Craft softball team:

Editor of The Independent.

Dear Sir,—In the Hamilton Spectator and the St. Catharines Standard on Saturday, August 22, there appeared an article which stated that the H. H. Farrell & Sons' factory team were declared champions of the Grimsby Softball league after a hard struggle.

This enviable record that the article makes reference to might not look so good if the remaining games were played as the above self-styled champions have not won a game played with the Merritt-Metal Craft team, and when the committee meets there should be a play-off arranged to decide the championship.

GRIMSBY IN 1935
IF —

The local merchants properly display their merchandise—Keep their windows clean and attractive—Advertise their lines so that the buying public knows what can be obtained—Keep their stocks clean and up-to-date—Preach Buy In Grimsby and Practice Buy In Grimsby—Sell as reasonably as possible.

If Grimsby people are loyal to their town—Buy in Grimsby—Stand behind Grimsby's Hockey Teams—Baseball Teams—Football Teams—Take an interest in the community and back up all ideas and movements that are brought out for the benefit of the public at large—Quit the knocking and boost.

Then Grimsby Will Be The Best Little Town On Earth To Live In—Grimsby's citizens will be Happy and Prosperous—Grimsby will enjoy good civic government—Grimsby will have every advantage and every privilege.

But Grimsby's Merchants Do Not Pep Up—Grimsby's Citizens Continue To Knock—Do their buying out of town—Continue to let the other guy put up his money and time—never run for civic office, but habitually criticize those who are doing the best.

In 1935 Grimsby as a town will have ceased to exist—will consist of a couple of variety stores—a couple of restaurants, a couple of drug stores and several other small stores. It will be the same as they are around the North Pole—In fact Oliver Goldsmith's Deserted Village will become a Reality in Grimsby.

There are no half-way measures now—City competition—Motor car competition—Canvaser's competition—Lack of interest and lack of Loyalty—Constant petty bickerings—Jealousies and Knocking are rapidly bringing Grimsby to the Deserted Village Class. Grimsby Has One Chance—Immediate action on the part of both the merchant and general public—a general pulling together, and every body for Grimsby's Benefit. Will it be done Or?

ONIONS POPULAR

To stimulate a taste for vegetables, a teacher kept a record of what vegetables each child ate each day. The children took great interest in reporting. The humble onion won high honors of popularity, and in order followed: Beans, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, carrots, lettuce, turnips, greens and celery. This will hold some surprise for many mothers.

Which Is Easier?

To Phone 24 and have your Meats delivered to your door in first-class shape, properly wrapped and thoroughly chilled before leaving our store

or to walk down town and carry home a number of parcels. We give prompt and personal care to each order phoned in. Often we will send you a better piece of meat than you could pick out yourself.

Phone 24 before 9.30 and you will be satisfied with the service we can give you.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY:

SMOKED PICNIC HAMS—
4 to 6 lbs., not salty, lb. 22c
SCHNEIDERS SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON—
A real treat. Sliced, lb. 39c
COTTAGE ROLLS—
Lean and tasty, lb. 28c
PURE LARD—
3-lb. Pails, 59c 1-lb. Bulk 22c

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WE DELIVER DAILY C.O.D.

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Orders must be in by 9.30.

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CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

LOOK AT THIS ONE!

70c Value for 50c

ONE BOX MANYFLOWERS COLD CREAM FACE POWDER, regular 50c, and

TWO CAKES MANYFLOWERS COLD CREAM SOAP Regular 20c

All for 50c

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Plus 14 cent per mile, starting point at Winnipeg

Sept. 1st

Sept. 4th

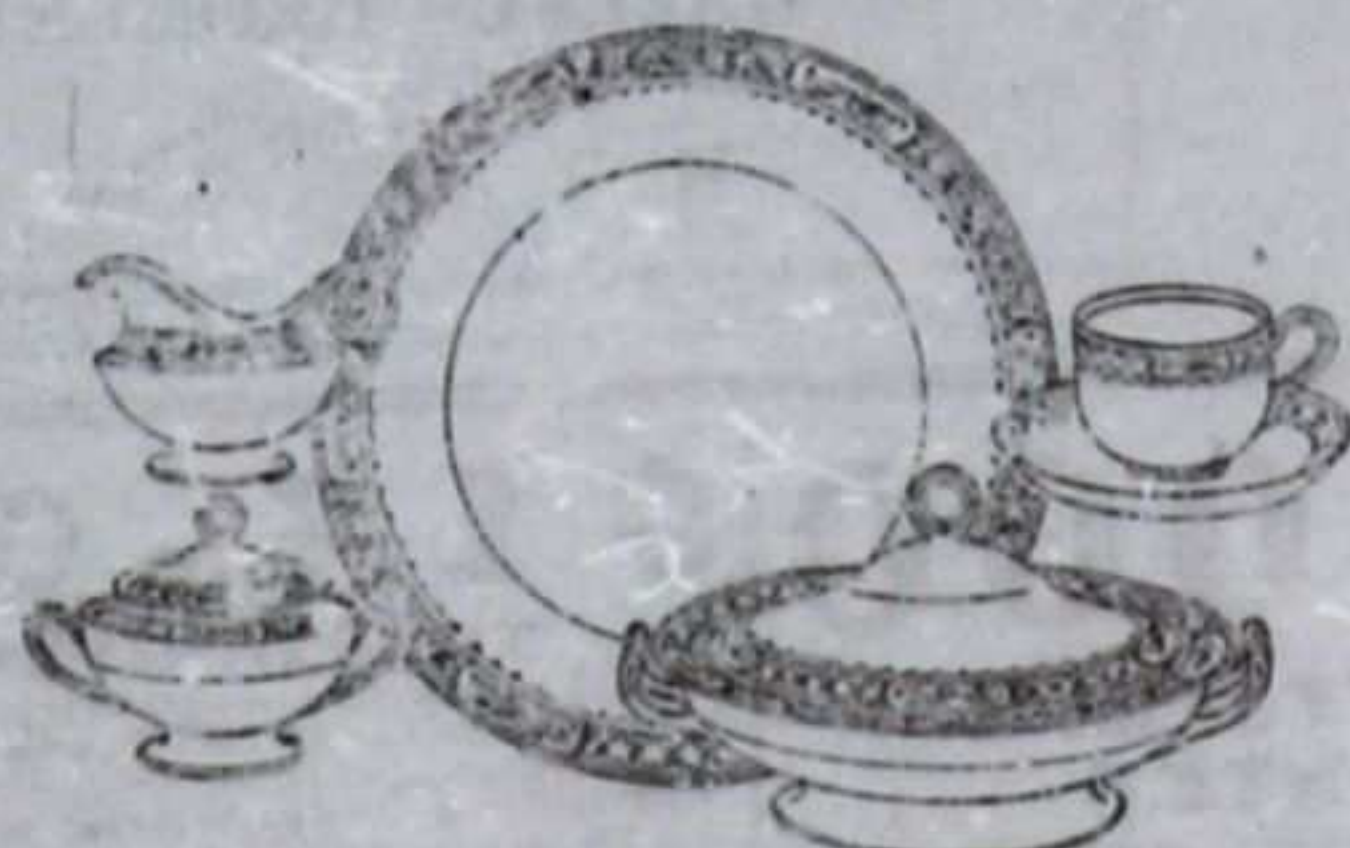
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96
piece
Dinner
Sets
down
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\$13.50
Set



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as low
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This is the greatest sale of Dinnerware in years. The quality is the finest English semi-porcelain made. Special \$25 Sets will be sold at \$15.00. Sets for \$17.50. Ten "Indian Tree" Sets, regular \$50 for \$25.00. Real China Sets with decorations cut below our own cost.

ENGLISH WHITE CUPS
AND SAUCERS
75c CompleteTHIN CUT GLASS
SHERBET GLASSES
Each 15cENGLISH
DECORATED TEAPOTS
Small size, 25c

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